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Absentees Facing Draft; Finnish Cabinet Resigns; Oil Prospects Brighter

The World's Day—February 17, 1943

National: Philadelphia Absentees Face Draft

A Philadelphia draft board with supervision over a district heavily populated with Navy Yard employees announced that draft-eligible war workers found to be habitually absent from their employment will be reclassified and given 1-A status.

The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce announced cancellation of its 24th annual convention scheduled for Milwaukee, June 9 to 12, because of wartime restrictions on traveling. Instead the Board of Directors will meet in Chicago in early June to conduct necessary business of the organization.

Gov. John W. Bricker, overriding a wave of protests from urban centers, signed into law a bill slowing Ohio's clocks one hour because he was convinced the change would help agriculture. Numerous protesting cities indicated they would remain on Eastern War Time despite the new official Eastern Standard Time.

Acting under a court order, the Maritime Commission will itself operate the Marine Maintenance Corporation, in Bayonne, N. J., indicted with two officials on charges of defrauding the Government on ship repairs. The Commission obtained from Federal Judge Guy L. Fake an order granting immediate possession of the plant under a one-year lease, with the Commission given the privilege of renewal.

Wage negotiations between representatives of railroads and 350,000 members of five operating Brotherhoods were terminated without agreement and the services of the National (railway) Mediation Board were invoked jointly by both sides.

In Europe: Finnish Cabinet Has Resigned

The Finnish Cabinet resigned, as a natural sequel to the recent presidential election. Premier John W. Rangell and most of the old ministers are expected to be asked to retain their posts. Some foreign observers foresee neither radical policy changes nor peace moves at this time.

Followers of Vidkun Quisling are warned in a circular letter that the Nazis may have to withdraw from Norway. This is interpreted in Stockholm as an effort to hold in line lukewarm members.

A fourth attack on Netherlands Nazi leaders in two weeks was followed by formation of an armed body guard, announced by Anton A. Mussert, Dutch Nazi chief.

Arrived at Malta: One of the biggest convoys to reach there since the siege began. In a high speed record, 28,000 tons of stores have been unloaded in six days, said a British radiocast.

This year's British harvest, expected to yield many million tons over last year's, will demand 500,000 farm helpers, which may prove "a national emergency," the Minister of Agriculture said.

New England: Oil Outlook Next Winter Brighter

Prospects for New England's fuel oil problem next winter were termed brighter today by J. C. Richdale, head of the New England Council's liquid fuel commission, who predicted pipelines from Texas would be extended into the East Coast by that time. [Page 2.]

New England's newly formed War Labor Board, began hearing cases in Boston today. From now on all wage and labor disputes will be settled by this Board. [Page 3.]

Ninety-three Boston University students, the first large group to go from New England under the latest Army enlisted reserve call, left today for Fort Devens. The remainder of the group called up from Boston University, 107, will leave tomorrow.

Washington: Cancellation Tax Plan Proposed

A plan for cancellation of half 1943 individual taxes was reported proposed by Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee as a preliminary to pay-as-you-go taxation. [Financial Page.]

Employers of fewer than eight persons will be exempted from the order of the minimum 48-hour work week, informed sources said.

President Roosevelt charged that congressmen who voted to abolish the National Resources Planning Board were spendthrifts because their action would cost the nation billions and legislators replied there had been too much "super-boondoggling" and inefficient planning by bureaucrats. [Page 9.]

A suggestion for Government purchase of live animals and for registration of every person who sells controled meat as a means to combat the black market in meat and keep small packers in business appeared to be gaining support in the House Small Business Committee.

Brig. Gen. Miller G. White testified that enactment of legislation to put draft quotas on a state-wide basis and give deferment priorities to men with dependents might force the Army to induct illiterates and other "undesirables" now being accepted in limited numbers.

The Pacific War Council canvassed at a White House meeting methods the United Nations could use to "hit Japan now."

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes told the Senate War Investigating Committee he was going to do everything possible to supply the American armed forces with the gasoline they need despite the possible post-war effect on competitive conditions in the oil industry.

Americas: U. S. Bank President in Brazil

Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, arrived at Belem, Brazil.

The Argentine War Ministry disclosed that 300 Chilean citizens seeking entrance to Argentina secretly had been arrested by national military police in San Juan province as a result of precautionary measures adopted since Chile broke relations with the Axis.

Algiers: Jews Regain Certain Military Privileges

Jews regained certain military privileges in North Africa. Among these: Reinstatement of wounded or favorably listed officers, and re-opening of medical corps posts to Jewish doctors.

India: Report Says Gandhi 'Spent Better Day'

Mohandas K. Gandhi, in the eighth day of his 21-day protest fast, spent a better day yesterday, the Government reported.

Autstralia: U. S. Accorded Favored Tariff Status

Australian Government announced action which accords to the United States a most-favored-Nation status on tariffs. The action was taken "without formal request from the United States."

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, February 17, 1943

Boston and New England News	2-4	Financial Pages	16, 17
Daily Features Page	19	Movie Guide	11
Editorials	20	Radio Timetable	4
		Sports Page	15
		Theater and Arts	4
		The Home Forum	12
		Our Permanent Home (With Spanish Translation)	
		Today's Woman	14
		Women's Club Activities	3
		Advertising	
		Amusement (grouped)	4
		Classified	18
		Real Estate Directory	10
		Restaurant (grouped)	15

Weather Predictions

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday, 6:48 p. m.; ends Thursday, 7:08 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday, 6:49 p. m.; ends Friday, 7:07 a. m.

Dr. Sagansky And Carrigan Found Guilty

Former faces a possible two-year sentence for conspiracy; latter guilty of offering a bribe.

Dr. Harry Sagansky, alleged head of a number-pool syndicate for which he is under indictment in Suffolk County, today faced a possible sentence of two years in the House of Correction after a Middlesex Superior Court Jury in Cambridge found him guilty of the misdemeanor of conspiring to bribe Malden Aldermen into returning beano.

The jury, after 13 hours of deliberating on the joint case yesterday, also found J. J. Carrigan, Jr., Malden filling station operator and co-defendant, guilty of not only the same misdemeanor but also a felony of actually offering a bribe to Alderman Fred Lamson.

Sentencing was set for Friday at 10 a. m. by Judge William C. Giles, who also said that any motions such as for appeal, would be heard at that time.

Mr. Carrigan faces a maximum sentence of five years in State Prison or one year in the House of Correction and $3,000 fine for the felony, as well as two years in the House of Correction for the misdemeanor.

The jury found Mr. Carrigan not guilty of offering a bribe to Alderman Earl Chisholm, the only other charge upon which the jury deliberated before reaching the sealed verdict which was read this morning.

Judge Giles had previously ordered directed verdicts of acquittal on the rest of the counts in the four indictments by the Middlesex Grand Jury in January.

After receiving the case yesterday at 10:35 a. m., the jury deliberated until 11:30 p. m., at which time the verdict was sealed. Within two hours previously the jury in an apparent deadlock had asked instructions from the Judge who urged them to reach a verdict.

The defendants this morning were released on the same bail until sentencing.

In dismissing the jury Judge Giles complimented the jurors "for your excellent work."

While Mr. Carrigan stands convicted as a felon, he would lose voting rights only if he serves time in a State Prison, according to District Attorney Robert Bradford. For the lesser crime of misdemeanor, in Middlesex County, the Supreme Court, under common-law practice, has never given more than two years for each offense in the House of Correction, he pointed out.

Russians Take Kharkov and Press On; Nazis Advance 18 More Miles in Tunisia; One-Man Rule on War Output Backed

White House and Senate bloc support decision to give Wilson full production control.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—Donald M. Nelson's top-personnel reorganization of the War Production Board has received the full backing of the White House, it was authoritatively learned today.

While the decision to place Charles E. Wilson, former President of the General Electric Company, in full charge of WPB programs and activities and to bring about the resignation of Ferdinand Eberstadt, WPB Vice-Chairman in charge of raw materials, did not reach President Roosevelt, it was discussed with "Assistant President" James F. Byrnes.

Those who wanted to balk Mr. Nelson's move received no encouragement.

There is every evidence that Mr. Roosevelt will back up the reorganization if necessary. It probably won't be necessary.

Centralized Authority

Friends of Mr. Nelson were confident that the changes would be beneficial in several directions, and that their effect would soon be visible.

They feel, as does the WPB Chairman himself, that the centralized authority now decisively delegated to Mr. Nelson will keep production going up.

Mr. Nelson's own explanation of the latest shuffling of authority is that "because our entire effort must now center about the production line, and because this involves the closest control over scheduling, it is essential that two things be true—first, that a production man be in full charge; second, that all related problems be within the jurisdiction of that production man."

Mr. Wilson is the production specialist whom the WPB has finally selected for the top-production job and in order to give him unqualified control of his job, it was apparently necessary to merge the control of raw materials into the same hands. This meant the

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Germans facing loss of million men in Russia —Japanese driven back in New Guinea.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

New Axis gains against inexperienced American troops in Tunisia cannot obscure the importance of the tremendous new blows being struck by the Red Army in Russia.

Soviet troops have pressed well beyond Kharkov and are approaching Poltava, 75 miles east of the Dnieper; they are driving hard upon the German base at Orel, midway between Kharkov and Moscow, and they are within 17 miles of Taganrog, west of Rostov.

The capture of Kharkov yesterday climaxed a 375-mile Russian drive from Stalingrad that started last Nov. 19. Instead of losing momentum as its supply lines are extended, the Red Army seems to be adding still more power to its advance.

The Germans now face the loss of close to 1,000,000 men and incalculable amounts of matériel between Kharkov and the Sea of Azov. Their only chance to escape a disaster unparalleled in military history, it would seem, is to gain the west bank of the Dnieper. In order to reach this broad, fast-running stream they must carry out what is one of the most dangerous and costly of all military operations—a retreat over relatively flat country while pursued by an enemy with the strength and speed to outflank large groups.

In Tunisia, meanwhile, Marshal Erwin Rommel's tank veterans halted an American counterattack in the Faid Pass area and then launched a new thrust of their own which has carried them 18 miles to the outskirts of Sbeitla, 25 miles northwest of Sidi Bou Zid, and to within striking distance of Feriana, 12 miles from the Tunisian-Algerian frontier. American losses in men and armored equipment are believed to be heavy.

To a certain extent this news is offset by further indications that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army is about to attack the Mareth Line behind which the bulk of Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps is now established. General Montgomery is reported to be driving along the Gulf of Gabès coast toward Medinine, which lies directly before the center of the 60-mile-long Mareth Line.

The new German thrust against the American positions is believed in Algiers to be a prelude to a drive down the Ousseltia Valley. If successful, such an offensive would put the Axis forces astride a long mountain ridge running from Robaa in the north to Bou Chebka on the Tunisian-Algerian frontier, thus giving them more room for a campaign of movement against the Eighth Army and improving their defensive position against other Allied troops in Tunisia.

In the Far East, there has been a resurgence of ground activity in New Guinea. Allied troops are said to have driven the Japanese back to within 2½ miles of Mubo, 12 miles below the important enemy base at Salamaua.

Russia:

Soviet Strategy At Kharkov Revealed

Red Star, official newspaper of the Red Army, described the maneuver by which Kharkov, Russia's fourth largest city, was reclaimed after nearly 16 months in German hands.

The Red Army columns reached the walls of the city by dawn last Sunday with the German garrison half surrounded. "The tempo of our offensive was so excessive that the Germans had no time to consolidate new lines," Red Star said.

As the German storm-troopers

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

President Asks 100 P. C. Tax On Net Income Over $25,000

WASHINGTON Feb. 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt today urged Congress to levy a special war supertax on all net income which, after payment of regular income taxes, would limit single persons to $25,000 a year and married couples to $50,000.

If such taxes were levied, the President wrote Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, "I shall immediatley rescind" the executive order by which the President limited wartime salaries to $25,000 after taxes.

[This order applied only to salaries; the proposed supertax would apply to income from any source, including presently tax-exempt securities.]

"In the Congress does not approve the recommendation submitted by the Treasury last June that a flat 100 per cent supertax be imposed on such excess incomes," the President said, "then I hope the Congress will provide a minimum tax of 50 per cent with steeply graduated rates as high as 90 per cent.

"The exact amount of the exemptions to be alowed and the exact rate of taxation to be applied are necessarily arbitrary and these are matters the Congress must decide."

Mr. Roosevelt expressed himself after the Ways and Means Committee had voted 15 to 10 to repeal his salary-limitation order by congressional action and approved a bill by Representative Wesley E. Disney (D) of Oklahoma to peg wartime salaries over $25,000 (after taxes) at their Pearl Harbor levels.

The President said the desire to limit personal profits during wartime was "no new thought" and that its origin "is neither alien nor obscure." He declared "it is in accord with the solemn pledges of the Republican Party and the Democratic Party." He quoted from both platforms at this point.

As to the legality of his executive order setting the $25,000 (after taxes) wartime limitation on salaries, Mr. Roosevelt said the Attorney General attested to its legal status before its issuance.

Power of U. S. Navy Planes Charts a New Era in Air

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 17. Passed by Naval Censor.—Can the United Nations keep the superiority in the air which they are now beginning to achieve?

Part of the answer was read in the skies above the United Aircraft's Rentschler Airfield yesterday by newspaper men who are touring naval installations on the eastern coast as the guests of the United States Navy.

We saw the Corsair Pursuit which the Navy has just unleashed in action against the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific.

We saw new planes which will be in operation by this summer.

But most significant of all were the planes still in the engineering experiment stage, which will revolutionize the air warfare of tomorrow.

Censorship does not permit the use of figures. But at the Pratt and Whitney plant we studied charts and statistics which Field Marshal Hermann Göring would give every one of his medals to see.

Surprises for the Axis

One thing we did not discover is what Marshal Göring and his Nazi air force are planning. But more of that later. Here are some surprises which the United Nations have in store for Hermann:

1. The Corsair itself. Even in these early days of battle with the Japanese the full capacities of the Navy's newest carrier-based fighter plane will not have been disclosed. We have seen a graph which compares its performance with the vaunted Japanese Zero. Again the figures are confidential. But it has a surprising performance which will make the Zeros look like 1903 model elevators.

2. The horsepower of the ships that are to come is the sort of thing that engineers dream about.

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Russia Proves Vital Role Of Reserve Units

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Military Secretary to the British Secretary of State for War

LONDON, Feb. 17—The fall of Kharkov emphasizes the vital strategic role of reserves in the present phase of the Russian campaign.

Once his forward troops are engaged in battle the only way a commander can influence the fight is by the judicious use of his reserves.

In 1914 General Joffre was compelled to sacrifice his strategic reserves when he realized the great strength of the German wheel through Belgium. But he immediately set about forming another one; and with it he turned the German right flank under Gen. Alexander von Kluck and brought about the "miracle of the Marne."

In 1940 General Gamelin had no strategic reserve when the French and British armies moved forward to meet the Germans on the River Dyle in Belgium. The result was that when the Germans broke through on Sedan General Gamelin had no troops in hand with which to meet them; and France fell in consequence.

Two Sources of Escape

The Germans in the Ukraine are now trying to escape from the clutches of the victorious Russians; and there are only two things which can help them to do so—the thaw and the arrival of reserves.

It is probable that in the south of Russia the thaw will not seriously incommode military movements for another month. The problem therefore is simplified into the possibility of Hitler being able to raise and use strategic reserves within a month.

First of all, where can Hitler get men for his reserve? He hardly dare take them from any other part of his long front between Leningrad and the Black Sea because the Russians have the awkward habit of attacking any place which begins to look a bit thin; and even if he found he had troops to spare—say in the central sector—he has lost all lateral railways by which he might move them southward.

Nazi Forces Scattered

We see therefore that any reserve the enemy forms must be assembled farther west where it can still command necessary railway lines and rolling stock for a move forward into the area in which it is wanted. And it will have to be formed from troops that have been kept in Germany, in

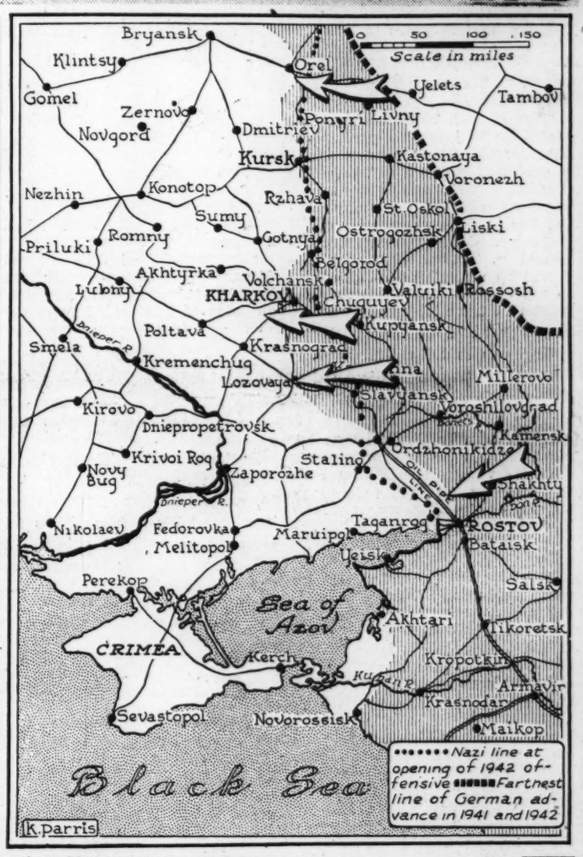
Continued on Page 8, Column 2

Cut It Out

An official copy of the consumer declaration form needed by every family when registering for War Ration Book Two appears on the first page of the second section of The Christian Science Monitor today.

By clipping and filling out this declaration form before going to registration centers next week, persons can measurably speed up the distribution of the new ration books.

(A story on how to fill out the declaration accompanies the form.)



Wide World Radiophoto; By a Staff Artist

Russians Take Kharkov in Stride

Upper: Victorious Russian soldiers today are marching by this Kharkov building shown as it appeared in November, 1941, with a Nazi column on parade after the German Army had taken the great Russian industrial city in its drive toward Moscow. Lower: Shaded area shows how the Russians have swept the Germans west of Kharkov and have registered new gains along a 400-mile front. White arrows indicate where main Russian blows are being struck.

Supplies for No. Africa Saved By Night Fighters of the RAF

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, Feb. 17—It is now possible to give some information on the most secret aspect of the air warfare in North Africa—an epic of RAF night fighters who have been so largely responsible for steady progress in consolidation of the Allies' rear positions.

Never before have night fighters been used to defend supply positions while these are actually being built up. This means that they learned here many lessons that will be a great advantage in future operations.

During the offensive campaign it isn't when the battle is at its height in any given area that night fighters play their most important role. It is while preparations are being made for battle.

And it was at the period when those preparations, endangered by night bombing and night defenses, were sketchy that RAF night fighters saved the situation.

How Beaufighters work is such a closely guarded mystery that even the number of planes they have shot down here can't be divulged. Seventy-two of the 607 enemy aircraft authoritatively announced as destroyed in the first three months of the North African campaign were accounted for "at night by means not officially disclosed."

Concealed within that cryptic observation is a handsome tribute to RAF night fighters, whose early arrival on the scene took the Axis completely by surprise and enabled the Allies to keep open essential advanced ports, supply bases, and airfields, while simultaneously fortifying the wilting morale of the mixed North African population undergoing the experience of night bombing for the first time.

Aided in Defense of Bone

The spectacular part played by detachments rushed in from another theater of war was to hold enemy raiders while the formation from Britain was being installed was the first evidence of appreciation that night fighters are really essential in the early stages of such a campaign as this.

The night fighters thus brought in gave the Axis a severe shock by bringing down four enemy bombers in the Algiers region the first night out on Nov. 27. And by the end of the first week in December, night fighters also were defending Bone, which was then receiving the enemy's serious attention. Thenceforward detachments from Britain and also elsewhere combined to safeguard the main forward supply center for the Tunis and Bizerte front.

After daytime defenses had been put in order sufficiently to make

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Fuel-Oil Crisis Eases as Cold Wave Recedes

Retreat of the biting temperatures of the past two days brought a slight easing of the fuel-oil situation in Boston today. Home-heating oil remained at an extremely low ebb, and misrepresentations by consumers of "emergency" conditions caused Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, to issue an order last night making it a violation "for a consumer knowingly or in bad faith to misstate or misrepresent the amount of oil which he has on hand, or the amount of his estimated needs, for the purpose of obtaining delivery of oil."

The order further requires dealers to report such misrepresentations to the nearest OPA office for "appropriate action," which the enforcement division of OPA declared would be severe."

Meanwhile, prospects for next winter seemed somewhat brighter as Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes announced that the first trainloads of crude oil would leave the Norris City, Ill., end of the "Big Inch" pipeline Friday for the East Coast, and Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts urged that construction start immediately on the proposed 20-inch pipeline between Beaumont, Texas, and Seymour, Ind.

More Optimistic

In an interview today, J. C. Richdale, Chairman of the Liquid Fuels Commission of the New England Council, said various considerations in the over-all situation, including progress on the pipelines, led him to feel more optimistic about next year's fuel supply.

Previously, he had expressed himself as seeing no substantial change in the conditions next winter. "Barring extraordinary demands by the armed forces," he said today, "I think the pipelines will ease the situation considerably and there is just a possibility that our supply will be about double what we had this year. This would still leave us below normal, but in an improved condition, nevertheless."

He gave high praise to the petroleum industry's Supply and Distribution Committee, the OPA and the Petroleum Administration for War, which, during the past two days, have struggled heroically to distribute what little No. 2 fuel oil there was in such a way as to relieve severest areas. "They've done a marvelous job of distribution," Mr. Richdale declared. "We have really been through a terrible time and I'm surprised we didn't have far more suffering than we did."

Move Seen by Congress

He said he thought it probable there would be a move in Congress to appropriate enough money, once the supplementary pipeline reached Seymour, Ind., to extend it directly to the East.

Kerosene peddlers were benefited today by an OPA order permitting them an increase in the retail price of under-25-gallon lots amounting to seven tenths of a cent a gallon.

Also, as of Feb. 20, jobbers may charge 10 cents a gallon retail on sales of 10 gallons or less at the jobbers' yards in the Boston area. Heretofore, jobbers and peddlers alike had been at a price disadvantage compared to retail stores and small kerosene depots, which were permitted to charge a considerably higher price for range oil in small lots.

Cambridge Radio Firm Honored

General Radio Company Receives Army-Navy 'E' Award

For outstanding war production of precision-measuring instruments for radio and electrical industries, the General Radio Company of Cambridge, Mass., yesterday was awarded the Army-Navy "E" award for excellence. Shown here, left to right, are those who took part in the ceremonies: Mayor John H. Corcoran, of Cambridge; Capt. John J. Hyland, U. S. N., Ret., Inspector of Naval Materials, Boston District; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Charles H. Riemer, President of the General Radio Mutual Benefit Association; Errol H. Lock, Vice-President of the General Radio Company; Melville Eastham, President of the Company; and Col. James H. VanHorn, United States Army, Chief Signal Officer for the First Service Command.

Inquiry Into Edison and N. E. Power Urged

An investigation of the Boston Edison Company and the New England Power Company was urged today at a hearing before the legislative committee on power and light.

Senator Maurice M. Goldman (D) of Boston, leading the demand for an investigation, declared that the Boston Edison Company had paid out more than $11,000,000 during the past 16 years in pensions and gratuities to employees and former employees, which was passed on to consumers as "operating expenses."

"Since when can pensions and gratuities be deemed operating expenses?" Senator Goldman asked the committee. "In addition to this amount, $1,000,000 has been paid out by the Edison Company during the past four years for social security and unemployment compensation. These figures are disclosed by records of the company in the office of the State Department of Public Utilities."

Selling at Less Than Cost?

Charging that the New England Power Company, which is listed as an operating company but, according to Senator Goldman, is not, the Senator charged that the New England Power Company has a contract with the Boston Edison whereby the Edison Company agrees to buy electricity from New England Power until 1950 at approximately 1.35 cents a kilowatt hour.

At the same time, the Senator continued, Boston Edison "is selling electricity to New England Power Company at .4794 cent a kilowatt hour or approximately less than ½ cent a kilowatt hour, although it costs the Edison Company 1.586 cents a kilowatt hour to produce it."

"This is the lowest rate at which Edison sells to anyone, even at wholesale," Senator Goldman declared. "Four hundred thousand householders pay an average of 5½ cents a kilowatt hour. I contend both companies are actual parties on one side of a contract.

Believe Householders Pay

"I am also inclined to believe a full and complete investigation will reveal that a large portion of the power sold to New England Power at less than ½ cent a kilowatt hour was repurchased from that company at 1.079 cents a kilowatt hour. As a result of this contract, a direct loss by Edison of $1,695,256 is passed on each year to the 400,000 householders. Each householder is compelled to pay $5 a year to make up for this loss."

Senator Goldman told the committee that had the same average rate charged municipalities been applied to sales to New England Power affiliates, it would have produced for Edison more than $2,500,000 additional income annually.

"The record discloses that nearly 25 per cent of all power sold during 1940-41 was sold to Power trust affiliates at less than cost of production, with no distribution or other costs included. This means that a burden of $5,000,000 is passed along to be collected from metropolitan Boston householders, now charged about 5¼ cents a kilowatt hour."

The Boston Senator said that the Cambridge Electric Light Company, which buys a substantial amount of power from Edison, charges its householders only 3¾ cents a kilowatt hour.

"New England Power Company and Edison will, of course, contend that no investigation is needed," Senator Goldman declared, "They will contend that this power sold and exchanged is dumped on secondary power. I say it is not. Investigation will show it is not secondary power. The contract calls for Edison to purchase primary power. I contend the records will prove that the contract was made not in the interests of householders but to help New England Power Company and its holding company."

Victory Garden Campaign Opening With Meeting Series

Boston's 1943 Victory Garden campaign opens Wednesday, Feb. 24, when the first of three meetings open to the public will be held at 7:30 p. m. in Horticultural Hall. All homeowners and apartment dwellers in the city who want to operate home gardens this year will have an opportunity to learn fundamentals of the work at the meeting, according to an announcement by Ernest Hoftyzer, chairman of the Boston Victory Garden Committee.

The second meeting will be held the following Wednesday, March 3, at Horticultural Hall, with the third and final meeting to be held on Wednesday, March 10, at the Hotel Statler. The series is being sponsored by the Boston Victory Garden Committee, the Advertising Club of Boston and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston will set the 1943 garden program into official motion with the opening message at the meeting Feb. 24. The Mayor has given the project official sanction. City-owned lots have been examined to determine their worth as garden plots, and efforts are being made to locate privately-owned vacant lots.

Sample Garden on Common

Park Commissioner William Long, Director of the Boston Victory Garden Committee, also will speak. Under Commissioner Long's personal supervision this year will be the demonstration garden which is to be planted on Boston Common.

A third feature of the Feb. 24 meeting will be the distribution to all who attend, of copies of "Victory Garden," a colorful, fact-filled booket with all information every vegetable gardener will need.

Professor Dempsey to Talk

Prof. Paul Dempsey of the Waltham Field Station of the Massachusetts State Extension Service will give the lecture of the evening on the topic, "Planning the Victory Garden." Subject of the second meeting will be "Planting the Victory Garden." Henry G. Wendler, assistant garden director of the Boston schools and recently named executive supervisor of the Boston Victory Garden project for 1943, will discuss the mechanics of imbedding the actual seed in the ground.

On this same program, Arno H. Nehrling of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will tell of the availability of instruction leaflets and explain how they may be obtained. State and Federal services issue many informative leaflets which are distributed free of charge, and these should be in the hands of every gardener who is making his first attempt with the soil.

Topic for the third mass meeting to be held March 10 will be "Care and Maintenance of the Victory Garden." This meeting will discuss cultivation, weeding, thinning and similar subjects, as well as pest control.

Swimming Pool Controversy Aired

The Y. M. C. A. stands ready and willing to make any changes the School Department may suggest in fee payments for the use of its pools in the Boston High School swimming program, declared John B. Malcolm, Director of the Y's physical program today, answering the criticism raised yesterday by Representative David M. Cleary (D) of Charlestown at a meeting of the Boston School Committee.

Opposing the fee payments of $10 an hour to the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. for the use of three pools in the city, Representative Cleary, a nonswimmer himself, said he was in favor of the swimming program, but he advised the School Committee that the Y. M. C. A., which is subsidized to some extent by charitable contributions, should show some charity itself by permitting free use of the pools.

Superintendent Arthur L. Gould declared that it was his original impression that the use of the pools in Boston or Hyde Park would be without charge. The Committee, anticipating its 1943 budget needs, already has appropriated $21,210 for rental of the pools, and an additional $5,000 for soap and towels.

"The Y. M. C. A. is willing to change its terms if necessary," said Mr. Malcolm this morning, "or do anything the School Committee suggests. Our main objective is the same as that of the School Committee, to teach high school students to swim. The program is one agreed upon with the School Committee last month. Since that time, the Committee has not communicated with us, or expressed any dissatisfaction with the arrangements, which were that expenses for heating and maintaining the pool would be paid out of School Department funds."

Home Garden Classes

War gardens are being emphasized by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which is carrying on weekly classes to give practical instruction to home garden makers. The next class will meet at Horticultural Hall, Friday afternoon of this week with two sessions, one at 2:30 in the afternoon and one at 7:30 in the evening. Instructor at both sessions will be Harold T. Bent of Framingham. The subjects to be discussed will be "Vegetables" and "Vegetable Varieties Which Are Adapted to New England." These classes will be free and the public is invited.

4-H Future Dairymen Get Bull Calves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 17 — Fourteen future dairymen in Massachusetts recently became half owners of purebred Holstein bull calves, Harley A. Leland, assistant state leader of 4-H Club work, announced this week.

This is the first time, Mr. Leland added, that Massachusetts or any New England state ever has carried out such a plan for promoting better stock among 4-H Club members. The plan is sponsored by the New England Holstein Breeders Association in co-operation with the 4-H Club department.

Breeders throughout New England donated the calves, which were from four to six months old when the 4-H members took them. Each member had to make a deposit of $5, which goes into a general insurance fund; must raise the animals until next fall, and must show them at county or local fairs.

At a special auction, probably in co-operation with the annual Holstein sale, these 14 prospective herd sires will be sold. All expenses will be deducted and the net profit divided between the 4-H member and the dairyman who donated the calf. Prize money will also be given for the best jobs of fitting and training the animals.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Light snow will end early this evening, followed by colder tonight; moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, and New Hampshire: Light snow this evening; little change in temperature tonight.

Vermont: Colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Light snow ending this evening; colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday evening 9:51 p. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Thursday morning 10:03 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

Fire Damage of $20,000 On Commonwealth Avenue

It took firemen answering a three-alarm call this morning a full hour to bring under control a blaze that broke out at 228 Commonwealth Avenue near Fairfield Street. Fire Chief Samuel A. Pope estimated the damage at $20,000.

The building was owned and occupied by Mrs. Rosella Little who rented rooms to girl students of schools along the Avenue. The girls were at school at the time. The firemen had to work under cold weather conditions that covered the ladders and hose with ice.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICEMEN'S CENTER

MEZZANINE FLOOR

LITTLE BUILDING, 80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

All Servicemen and Servicewomen Welcome

Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 A.M. to 11 P.M.
Sundays— 1 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Ration Book 2 Declaration Blanks Ready

Rules governing the issuance of the new War Ration Book No. 2 are printed on the first page of the second section of The Christian Science Monitor today. It is suggested that readers cut out the copy of the Consumer Declaration form, count their canned goods by the week end, fill out the blank, and have it ready for the time when they appear before schoolteacher registrants sometime next week.

This blank is official, and there are spaces for listing everyone in the household. Should more space be required, a separate sheet of paper may be attached, giving additional names.

Besides this newspaper copy of the Declaration form, Office of Price Administration officials have arranged with State and local school authorities to have students take copies of it to their homes in time for registration.

Pupils also will be instructed on the alphabetical plan for registrations in Boston next week, when it is planned to register 752,000 persons during the first four days. Persons whose last names begin with letters from A to E are asked to register on Monday; from F to L, inclusive, on Tuesday: those from M to R, inclusive, on Wednesday, and those from S through Z on Thursday.

This plan will be followed generally throughout the State, but school authorities have varying plans, and OPA officials have pointed out that residents in other cities and towns should follow the instruction of local OPA and school authorities with regard to registering.

Effective Sunday, there will be an eight-day "freeze period," during which time all sales of processed fruits and vegetables will be halted, with the new point ration plan to go into effect on March 1. Then, coupons from the new No. 2 book will be necessary for the purchase of the prescribed canned or frozen fruits and vegetables.

By way of preventing anyone from obtaining more than the one No. 2 book to which he is entitled, schoolteacher registrants have been instructed to put a ring—in ink—around the first names on the No. books, which must be presented along with the Declaration form when applying for the new book.

OPA officials also pointed out that no matter how many cans of processed fruits and vegetables a person may report on the Consumer Declaration, schoolteachers and other registrants will not be permitted to remove more than half the coupons from the new book.

An eight-point coupon will be removed for each extra can (over five to each member of the household) that consumers declare—up to the limit of one-half of the coupons.

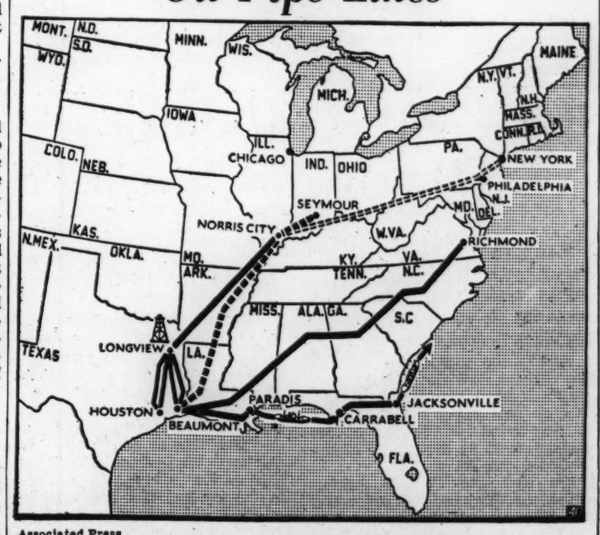
Governor Names Negro Executive Council Secretary

Joseph S. Mitchell, Negro member of the State Board of Parole, was today nominated by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as Executive Secretary of the Executive Council to succeed William L. Reed who until his recent passing had held the post for 18 years.

Mr. Mitchell, a native of Auburn, Ala., is a graduate of Talladega College. He attended Harvard Law School in 1913 and 1914 and received an LL. B. degree from Boston University Law School in 1917. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1917 and to the practice in the U. S. District Court in 1919.

The new Executive Secretary, who has been on the Parole Board since 1939, is a member of the Prince Hall Lodge of Masons and the Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is also a member of the Boston Bar Association and of the Republican City Committee. Mr. Mitchell is married and the father of two children.

Oil Pipe Lines



Associated Press

Completed and Proposed Routes

Here is a picture of how the East Coast will eventually get oil via pipe line from the Texas oil fields. The solid line between Longview, Texas, and Norris City, Ill., shows the route of the new "Big Inch" pipe line which is expected to begin delivering crude and fuel oil for tank-car shipment to the East on Friday this week. Broken line from Norris City to Philadelphia and New York is the route of the extension now in process of building. Four feeder lines have been rebuilt and reversed to carry oil from Houston and Beaumont, Texas, to Longview. Broken line from Beaumont to Seymour, Ind., is the route of another proposed pipe line, the "20 Inch" to carry gasoline products such as in the "Plantation Line" from Beaumont to Richmond, Va. The line from Beaumont to Jacksonville, Fla., is the Trans-Florida pipe line of the Intercoastal Waterways route.

Races Meet at Dinner

By a Staff Photographer

Council of Churches Gathers Many Nationalities

Among those who spoke at the Goodwill Dinner were those shown above, back row, left to right: Shunji Nishibayashi, Japanese-American; Wilbert B. Smith, principal speaker, who talked on "How Race Relationships Affect American Influence in Building the New World Order"; Victor Chuan, Chinese; Rabbi Beryl D. Cohon, Chairman of the meeting. Front row, left to right: Charles Stokes, American Indian: Raquel Braga de Igglund, Chilean; and Diwakar Salvi, Indian.

End to Race Discrimination Stressed at Goodwill Dinner

The people of the United States are living in a huge glass house, and the eyes of the rest of the world are trained upon them, declared Wilbert B. Smith, for 20 years Secretary for the International Y. M. C. A. in Egypt, the Near East, and India, who addressed the 19th annual Goodwill Dinner held under the auspices of the Boston Area, Council of Churches, at the Twentieth Century Club last night.

Mr. Smith spoke on "How Race Relationships Affect American Influence in Building the New World Order," and student representatives of several nations also gave short talks before an audience of some 200 representing more than 25 different nationalities and races.

Describing the changes which had taken place in the social, political and economic picture in the Near East and India during the past two decades, Mr. Smith declared that the principle of self-determination had given impetus to this transformation from the old medieval ways to the modern Western or European ways.

"What about the future?" he asked. "What are the peoples of the East as a whole, not only the Near East but the Far East as well, going to think about us?

"They know what is going on in America now. We talk about Democracy, and they see our race problems. We talk about good government, and they see our Tammany Hall.

"They are not interested in the sort of civilization which we call Christianity. However, they are interested in what we think of and practice as Christianity, but they do not like to call it that.

"To us, Christianity means universal good. But to them, it means sectarianism."

Asked how individuals might help, Mr. Smith said that international relationships could be vastly improved by a change in our personal relationships at home. "This does not mean just being polite to people of different nationalities and races," he said, "but doing all possible to create a public opinion that will get rid of immigration laws that discriminate against yellow and brown races."

Rabbi Beryl D. Cohon presided at the meeting, and student representatives of Austria, China, India, Chile, Japanese-American, and American-Indian spoke briefly. Among the countries represented at the Goodwill Dinner were Armenia, Austria, Assyria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Norway, Netherlands, Patestine, Poland, Russia, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Ukrainia, as well as Afro-Americans, American Indians, and United States citizens.

ODT Is Urged To Put Church Above Racing

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 17 (AP) —Charging that race tracks were allowed to operate and the trucks of liquor interests were consuming "precious fuel," while churches were asked to forego national conferences, the Rev. Gabriel R. Guedj, Pastor of the Baptist Temple Church, today demanded that ODT change conditions speedily.

"It is a fact that people from every State in the Union attend some of these 'race meetings' and that the attendance on a single day at one of these tracks (which run for a month or more) is greater than the total attendance at any church national convention," the Rev. Mr. Guedj said in a letter to Joseph B. Eastman, Coordinator for War Transportation.

"Here in Southern New England," he added, "our public schools are closed for lack of oil, our homes are uncomfortable, churches have had to close some of their buildings and discontinue some of their public services, but the liquor interests get certificates of approval for 'war transportation' so that their trucks of two, four and six tons can consume the precious fuel denied schools, churches and even war plants which have had to shut down.

"When we add it all up does it make sense? It does not even make nonsense. Do we want to win this war with liquor and gambling? We appeal to you to rectify this moral, economic and legal chaos speedily."

He said that church bodies all over the country had complied "heartily" with the request that national conventions be canceled for the duration of the war to lift the strain on the nation's railroads and bus lines.

The "excuse" of operators of race tracks that their plants are located in easily accessible "urban areas" is no better than one that churchmen could put forward that their conventions also are held in urban communities, he added.

Salvation Army Warms Heads And Hearts of Servicemen

War Activities in New England

Woolen helmets have been donated to soldiers on duty in this area during the past three nights, as the Salvation Army added another free service to help the nation's guardians withstand the colder weather.

The S. A. mobile canteen service had already taken hot drinks and doughnuts on nightly rounds of war plants, wharves, bridges, and other posts manned by soldiers. As the mercury dived, a supply of woolen helmets, knitted by volunteers, was added, on each of two trips a day.

Leaving the Red Shield Servicemen's Club, the first tour starts at 4 p. m., and the second at 7:30 p. m.

Last night, the mobile canteen was accompanied by Miss Elsie Casely of Roxbury, who makes 100 dozen doughnuts each week day "for the joy of the servicemen."

Women affiliates of the Salvation Army "have been alert to the possibility of hard winter nights by spending many hours on volunteer work," explained Col. Richard F. Stretton, Salvation Army Provincial Commander. "That's why it is possible to pass out so many of these warm head coverings."

Hot Dogs Lead

The frankfurter or "hot dog" now is in first place as the most popular dish with American soldiers, according to a survey just released by the Boston Quartermaster Depot.

Other findings show that potatoes are preferred mashed, cake or cookies lead the list of desserts.

Baked ham is second choice among meats, followed by roast veal, sausage, roast beef, bacon, and cold cuts.

Apple pie, once the most popular dessert, now follows fruit salad and canned fruits.

Trailing in preference among all foods in liver, puddings, and fried potatoes at breakfast.

All told, 5½ pounds of food are consumed each day by the average soldier.

Waves to Hunter

In another large detachment of Waves, 190 New England women will leave Friday for Hunter College in New York, for initial training. As Apprentice Seamen, they will later qualify for specialized training.

Service Officers

Special Service Officers from New England's Army posts are convening tomorrow at headquarters in Boston of the First Service Command, for a general meeting on education, entertainment, sports, and other services under their command.

Lieut. Harold Lee Smith, widely known linguist who can tell from a person's speech where that person was reared, and who has prepared booklets to help soldiers abroad, is a principal speaker.

'Crimson Bugle'?

A free weekly newspaper by and for 4,000 servicemen in school at Harvard will be published by the Harvard Crimson, it is announced.

The 70-year-old college daily is offering a $25 war bond to the person proposing the best title for the weekly, whose publication "is the first concrete illustration of the changed purpose for college newspapers today," declared Hugh Calkins, Crimson head.

The newspaper will be distributed Fridays, with notices about the Army Air Force, chaplains, Amphibian engineers, and the Navy's supply, communications, and Wave personnel, and Marines, now stationed on the campus.

Escort Ships

Five escort ships, which the Navy is rushing to completion to make up for a deficiency in combating submarines, are to be launched on Washington's Birthday at the Boston Navy Yard and the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard.

Four commemorate the sacrifice of Navy men who were killed in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The fifth honors a Navy flier lost in action against the Japanese in the Pacific on Feb. 1, 1942.

Herbert T. Rich

Herbert T. Rich, Brookline educator, who passed on yesterday, had been in retirement for two years as headmaster of Brighton High School.

Born in Chelsea, Mr. Rich was graduated from Harvard in 1896, and received his master's degree there one year later. He was for many years head of the Greek and German departments at Boston Latin School.

Mr. Rich was a member of the Massachusetts bar, but had not practiced law.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A talk, "Enjoyment of Prints," will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital will be given by Victoria Samuelian, soprano, and Edward Goldman, pianist, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Mr. Laurence B. Fletcher will talk on "Saving Beauty Spots from Cape Cod to the Berkshires" at the annual meeting of the Italian Historical Society at the Hotel Vendome at 8:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If years' ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals:	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Feb. 16
2,000 gallons	1,202½
1,500 gallons	874½
1,000 gallons	546½
500 gallons	218

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Women's Activities: South End Harmony

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Small musicians and large, Armenian, Jewish, Italian, Negro and "Yankee," will take their violins and flutes in hand on Sunday afternoon at half past three to begin a program of chamber music. They are pupils of the South End Music School and the concert will be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library.

Should you stop in, after regular school hours, at the friendly old red brick building which houses the School at 32 Rutland Street, you would hear them practicing in eager preparation for Sunday's performance. Instead of the usual three or four such concerts a year, this is expected to be the only one this season, much to the disappointment of the musicians, according to Miss Sarah E. Sprague, enthusiastic executive secretary of the School. Many of the older pupils have been drafted, she explains, and the dimout and transportation difficulties have cut sharply into the opportunities for group rehearsal.

Always a resounding place, the School is more than ever filled with music just prior to a concert. As you mount the old-fashioned winding staircase into the medly of sound coming from the 17 individual studios, you can still hear the orchestra practicing in the concert hall below.

The house breathes the friendly atmosphere of the private home it formerly was. "Our students, young and old, seem to appreciate this especially," says Miss Sprague. What were once bedrooms are now studios with a small glass window in each door so that the visitor or teacher may see what is going on within without disturbing the lesson or practice period. Many of the rooms have open fireplaces.

School Dates From 1910

The School started its community career as a department of the South End Settlement House in 1910, but soon had to find quarters of its own, so great was the neighborhood demand for its musical services. In those days most of the pupils were children and the teachers were all volunteers. Now its 300 students a year include all ages from tots to grandfathers, and private contributions, made of late through the Greater Boston Community Fund, enable it to offer the best instruction at moderate rates.

The School is intended for those who cannot afford to pay the usual prices asked for musical instruction of superior quality. The faculty includes, besides George Faulkner, Director and conductor of the orchestra, such professional musicians as Albion Metcalf, head of the piano department, Miss Edith Jewell, violin, Miss Louisa Burt Wood, voice, Miss Helen Sanderson, head of the solfège department, and Paul Mimart, clarinet.

But it is not only for the musical instruction it provides that the school is important in the opinion of Miss Sprague, whose cheerfulness and understanding endear her to faculty and pupils alike. She likes to stress the opportunity it offers for different types of persons to come to a better understanding of one another. "We have Greeks and Italians, Jews and Gentiles, Germans and English, Russians and Finns, and many others," she says. "On the whole, they are fine examples of their own people, able to represent them at their best. Brought together by a common enthusiasm, they have a fine chance to overcome old prejudices."

She cited, for example, a trio in which a Jew, an Italian, and a Negro, chosen on the basis of their ability, are working together. "I doubt whether this little Italian girl is ever going to be influenced by any Fascist anti-Semitic nonsense," she said. "On the other hand, the Jew and the Negro will be much less likely to develop the inferiority complex that is responsible for much of what is unattractive in the ways of their people."

Mothers' Club Melting Pot

The Mothers' Club of the School provides another meeting ground for the races and religions. Miss Sprague can go on indefinitely drawing stories from her 15 years' experience with mothers and fathers and children.

She and the whole school are proud of its boys who are now in the service. The boys don't forget the school either. Two who are in the Army Air Corps radio division recently wrote to tell how they passed their code aptitude tests with perfect scores because they "took it down as rhythmic dictation"—just as the School teaches in its musicianship classes.

One of the boys added, "After this war is over, we'll all be glad that there is still a place like the South End Music School with its opportunities for practising a more civilized form of living. And—speaking of United Nations—what better model could we have? Carry on!"

The School is carrying on with its teaching and is also opening its doors to the servicemen. Every other Saturday evening 20 to 25 soldiers and sailors are entertained with community singing, square dances, and short musical programs. Last week one of the guests volunteered to lead the singing, and wants to come back and do it again. One of the School's newest pupils is a young sailor from Minnesota who has never had a lesson in his life. Stationed near Boston for some time, he is eagerly combining piano with his more military studies.

The Council which governs the School and is responsible for maintaining its high musical standard includes Mrs. William Ellery, President; George L. Foote, Vice-President; Edward A. Taft, honorary Vice-President; Mrs. Langdon Warner, Lyneham Crocker, Treasurer; Mrs. Robert Davison, Secretary; Mrs. Sargent Collier, Mrs. John Moseley Abbot, Mrs. Lester Monks, Mrs. John Boit, and Miss Margaret Estabrook.

By a Staff Photographer

Frances Baker **Louise Rockwood**

Two of the debutantes who will sell gardenias at the Gardenia Victory Ball to be given for the benefit of the Charlotte Cushman Club on Feb. 26 at the Copley-Plaza, Boston.

Club's Flower Venders Meet

Flower venders for the Charlotte Cushman Club's Victory Gardenia Ball gathered at the club yesterday afternoon to learn what their duties are to be on the gala night, Feb. 26. Instead of meeting on a special occasion as in past years, the debutante vendors were invited to the Club's monthly reception and tea. Other guests included about 60 servicemen, of whom 35 were Australians.

The annual ball to raise funds for the Cushman Club, which is a home for actresses, will be held in the Sheraton Room of the Copley-Plaza, from 8:30 to 1 o'clock. Supper will be served at 10:30 in order to permit those who must catch busses and trains to leave early. There will be entertainment by stage and screen stars.

The debutantes who will sell gardenias are: The Misses Nancy Rice, Grace Eddy, Phyllis Long, Lee Withington, Claire Matz, Anne Mitchell, Virginia Palfrey, Louise Penhallow, Mary Frances Ludwig, Sylvia Ward, Harriet Wilson, Betsy Day, Joan Wyatt, Mary Parker Francis, Barbara Jenney, Jane Ferguson, Louise Rockwood, Janet Stearns, Maude Howe, Frances Baker, Josephine Ross, Constance Bigelow, Mary Allen Snyder, Eleanor Pingree, Betsy Nichols.

The general committee includes: Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, general chairman; Mrs. Russell Burrage, Jr., Paul Ross, Miss Jeanne Fellows, Miss Mimi Driscoll. Mrs. A. C. Armstrong has charge of reservations, at Cushman Club, 86 Beacon Street.

Farm Labor Problem Topic Before League

The Massachusetts Civic League will discuss "The Farm Labor Shortage and the School Aged Child" at the fourth in a series of forums on Friday, Feb. 19, in the Town Room, 3 Joy Street, at 4:30 p. m.

Principal speakers will be Dr. Warren Seyfert, principal of the Browne and Nichols School, and Miss Miriam Fuhrman, associate child labor consultant of the Federal Children's Bureau.

Clubwomen to Hear Dr. Fuess

Dr. Claude M. Fuess, author and educator, will speak at the fiftieth anniversary luncheon of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Statler, Boston, tomorrow noon.

Guests of honor will include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor and Mrs. Maurice Tobin, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Clement Kennedy, Mrs. La Fell Dickinson, Mrs. Charles L. Fuller, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, of Washington, Legislative Chairman of the General Federation; Mrs. May Dickinson Kimball, Mrs. Merrill F. Proctor, President of the New England Conference, and the New England State Presidents. The soloist will be Miss Alice Farnsworth, daughter of a former President of the Outlook Club of Lynn.

At the Federation's midwinter meeting, preceding the luncheon, Mrs. Herbert F. French, President, will present Mrs. Fred C. Brigham, Legislative Chairman, and Mrs. Wiley, who will discuss "Federal Bills." Mrs. Wiley, in addition to being a national officer of the General Federation, is also Chairman of the National Woman's Party and editor of its magazine Equal Rights.

Manager

American Airlines, Inc.

Theodore P. Gould

Who has been appointed manager of reservations and ticket offices of American Airlines in New York. Mr. Gould served as New England superintendent of reservations and ticket offices in Boston.

N.E. War Labor Board Begins Hearing Cases

The New England War Labor Board began hearing cases today.

From now on this war-time tribunal in Boston becomes the great clearing house of the region for the settlement of labor disputes and final approval or rejection of wage increases.

All wage disputes that cannot be settled by other means will be disposed of here except for the possible few involving national policy which may preferably be handled by the National War Labor Board at Washington.

Six disputes stood on the docket, all certified to the New England board by the United States Department of Labor, as it started on its career. Heretofore during the war Washington has been the point of such settlement, but recently the National Board decentralized itself into 10 regions.

Thirty-five cases of requested wage advances also awaited action here. These are all appeals involving wage stabilization, which was voted by Congress as an offset to inflation. In the 35 appeals, the employers and the unions agreed on wage increases, but the wage stabilization division of the board's temporary organization turned them down.

The newly organized regional board will now give final judgment on these appeals. A total of 525 other wage raises were approved and 300 disapproved here since November.

The function of the board, it is explained by its Chairman, Saul Wallen, is not to mediate disputes but to give final decisions, binding on all parties concerned, in such cases still unsettled after all other efforts to mediate or conciliate a dispute have been exhausted and the case is certified to the board by the Department of Labor.

On voluntary wage stabilization cases, the board will act on those cases involving employers of more than 100 persons and on appeals made from decisions of the wage stabilization director in cases involving employers of less than 100 workers.

Boston Fund Gifts Continue

More subscriptions to the Greater Boston United War Fund were announced by headquarters today.

Contributions of $500 and over by individuals included:

$7,500—Anonymous.
$1,750—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Goldfine.
$1,200—Dr. and Mrs. John P. Monks.
$1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. O'Brien.
$700—Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid O. White.
$600—Dr. and Mrs. William B. Breed; James N. White.
$567—Christian Science Committee, additional (total to date $8,137).
$546—Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Blake.
$500—Ladies' Aid Malden Hospital.

Company subscriptions of $500 and over included:

$47,082—Harvard University (first report), all departments, staff, students and employees ($15,639 through special gifts division; $31,443 through industry and finance division, school and college group).
$7,000—Submarine Signal Company.
$5,770—Colonial Beacon Oil Company, employees (first report).
$4,326—Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge & Rugg, and employees.
$4,000—Colonial Beacon Oil Company.
$3,285—Herrick, Smith, Donald & Farley office employees.
$3,016—Choate, Hall & Stewart employees.
$2,335—Market Forge Company.
$2,226—Goodwin Procter & Hoar and employees.
$2,000—The Kendall Company.
$1,936—Reece Button Hole Machine Company and employees.
$1,885—L. Alberts Sons, Inc., and employees.
$1,850—Kesslen Shoe Company.
$1,437—Clifford Mfg. Company and employees.
$1,384—George E. Warren Corporation and employees.
$1,300—Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Company employees.
$1,044—Charles F. Rittenhouse & Company and employees.
$1,000—Bingham, Dana & Gould; Rugo Construction Company, Inc.
$943—Sullivan & Worcester employees.
$925—General Baking Company and employees.
$908—Ely, Bradford, Thompson & Brown and employees.
$890—International Nickel Company and employees.
$869—Chamberlain & Company, Inc., employees—including workers represented by Packinghouse Workers (C. I. O.) No. 11.
$857—Warren, Garfield, Whiteside & Lamson and employees.
$846—Armour & Company employees—including workers represented by Packinghouse Workers (C. I. O.) No. 11.
$800—The Boston Ice Company and employees; Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company.
$787—Peabody, Arnold, Bathelder & Luther employees.
$750—Imperial Clothing Company; The New River Company.
$640—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc., and employees (including all divisions).
$629—Simonds Saw & Steel Company and employees.
$623—Gilman Brothers, Inc., and employees.
$593—Sherburne, Powers & Needham and employees.
$591—James Lawrence & Company employees.
$543—Stewart, Chase & Baldwin and employees.
$550—A. Pritzker and Sons, Inc.
$534—Granada Wines, Inc. and employees.
$525—Continental Clothing Company.
$500—Davies, Rose & Company, Ltd.; Johnson, Clapp, Ives & Knight, partners associates and employees; Sawyer, Hardy, Stone and Morrison.

George Washington Tea and Musicale

A George Washington Tea and Musicale will be held by the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston.

Miss Estelle Freedland of Winthrop, soprano, will be the soloist, accompanied by Mrs. Grace Davis. Mrs. Clara Cushing Reynolds, of Boston, President of the Professional Women's Club, will give a program of readings.

Miss Carolyn LaVers, Chairman, is being assisted by Mrs. Karoline D. Mariner, Mrs. A. B. Johnson, Miss Jacqueline Harrison, and Mrs. Agnes E. Frohock. Pourers will be Mrs. Mabel C. Batchelder of Worcester, President of the Club; Mrs. Edward H. Rugg of Kingston, past President; Mrs. A. Chesley York and Dr. Adeline F. Dunham, both Vice-Presidents.

'Total Victory' Talk

International Relations Day will be observed at the Brookline Woman's Club on George Washington's Birthday, at Whitney Hall at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Benjamin J. Blakney, Chairman, will introduce the guest speaker, Dr. Pennington Haile, who will talk on "Total Victory." Mrs. Albion L. White, President, will conduct the business meeting. Hostesses for the afternoon are Mrs. Harry L. Mills, Mrs. Leon L. Monnier, Mrs. Clarence R. Preston, and Mrs. Raymond Fallona.

Alton D. Adams

Alton D. Adams, of Wellesley, who passed on yesterday, served notably as a valuation engineer on public utility properties. With training and experience in engineering, law, and accountancy, Mr. Adams appeared for municipalities in more than 40 cases involving rates and values of public service properties through the East, Middle West and Canada.

He was the author of a book on the transmission of electric power developed by water, and of many articles in engineering and economic periodicals.

Mr. Adams was educated at Wesleyan, Lehigh, and the University of Maine. He earned his bachelor of science degree at Harvard in 1897, received its master of arts degree in 1901, and was graduated in 1904 from Harvard Law School.

From 1885 to 1894, Mr. Adams served with the pioneer Brush Electric Company, Thomson-Houston, Mather & Jenny, and other early electrical companies. After a decade as a consulting engineer, Mr. Adams entered public service engineering and accounting, from which he retired about five years ago.

Richard Sanders Scott

Capt. Richard Sanders Scott, of the Army Air Forces, whose passing has been officially confirmed after he was reported missing on Dec. 7 in the North African area, was engaged in the investment and banking business in New York.

He served with J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York for three years, then in Washington for several years. In 1936 Captain Scott became associated with the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York. Captain Scott trained in Plattsburg in 1940 and became a first lieutenant in the New York State National Guard in 1941. Afterward he transferred to the Air Force and was commissioned a captain on April 22, 1942.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Scott, of Wellesley, Captain Scott attended Groton School, was graduated from Harvard in 1927, and took courses abroad at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Mrs. Scott, the former Caroline Ticknor Hunnewell, resides with her two children at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

Aussies Aid Relief for Russia

Setting an Example for Boston Volunteers

Pressed into service to pack warm clothes for Russia, Sergeant-Pilot William Dobson, left, and Sergeant-Pilot Alfred Hampton of the Royal Australian Air Force are shown helping Zena Martinoff at Russian War Relief's shipping center, 122 Newbury Street, where volunteer packers "are greatly needed," according to Miss Martinoff.

Saltonstall Talk Ending Hardware Parley

New England hardware dealers, assembled today in the final session of their two-day "War Conference" at the Hotel Statler, were addressed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Bill Cunningham, newspaper columnist, and Rivers Peterson, managing director of the National Retail Hardware Association, at the closing industry luncheon.

In the opening morning session the dealers heard reports from three New England jobbers. Charles Hildreth, president of Emery Waterhouse Company, of Portland, Maine, spoke on "Management in Wartime." Joseph Kennedy, sales manager of Bigelow Dowse Company, of Boston, addressed the session on the subject of "Sales in Wartime." James Jones, treasurer of Decatur Hopkins Company, of Boston, spoke on "Credit in Wartime."

Conference members in the manufacturing side of the hardware business heard Dr. Charles C. Smith of the National Association of Manufacturers, speak on "America Tomorrow," in a later session.

In a session devoted to finances and credit, the New England dealers were addressed by William J. Cheyney, president of the Retail Credit Institute, on "The Most Important Problems Facing Distribution in 1943." An open forum by dealers on current problems, led by Russ Mueller, New England Association Secretary, concluded the meeting just before adjournment for luncheon.

Elected yesterday as officers of the New England Hardware Dealers Association for the coming year were:

John E. Swanson, Portsmouth, N. H., president; Lucius C. Chandler, Newton Center, vice-president; Russell R. Mueller, Boston, secretary-treasurer; and Harry W. Rollins, Waterville, Maine, clerk.

Malden Fails Again To Elect Chairman

After four hours of balloting last night the Board of Aldermen of Malden failed again to elect a chairman, the votes being evenly divided between Fred I. Lamson and John D. McCarthy.

The Board has taken a total of 131 ballots during the past few months in an attempt to choose a chairman who, in the absence of Mayor Vernon C. Newman, now in the Army, would become acting Mayor.

Mayor Newman was inducted into the Army last Monday leaving the City without an executive head. City Solicitor Bernard Kaplan appointed Edward H. Farrell, President of the City Council, to act as Mayor until the Board of Aldermen elected a chairman.

Alien Seamen Jumping Ship In U.S. Mount

Although deserting alien seamen from ships calling at the port of Boston are described by officials as "comparatively few," the number throughout the entire country is increasing to an extent that the sailing of vital cargoes for the war effort of the United Nations is being delayed it was learned here today.

Steps to counteract the dwindling of crews when ships touch American ports are being considered by Government officials while Edward J. Shaughnessy, Deputy Immigration Commissioner, is moving to secure legislation broadening the scope of deportation power.

High wages at shipyards are beckoning crew members away from the hazards of the sea, officials declare, in greater numbers than since the days prior to Pearl Harbor. No estimate of the number of desertions by alien seamen could be secured here but indications point to the movement reaching large proportions.

Immigration and other Federal inspectors and investigators are continuously ferreting out and picking up deserters. They are given the opportunity to reship aboard another vessel and thus leave the country without the stigma of deportation proceedings against their record.

While many bona fide seamen do reship under such circumstances, some deserters refuse to do so and are usually ordered deported. But owing to the fact that many such persons are natives of nations that are dominated by Axis Powers, it is often impossible to deport.

To solve that problem partially it was planned to deport to England those aliens whose native countries maintained a Government-in-Exile headquarters in Great Britain. Then a Court ruling against that procedure apparently inspired steps to legalize the method.

Another plan was to hold aliens in detention after being ordered deported, until such time as they could be sent out of the country. A Greek seaman was so held at Boston and the case was taken to the United States District Court, resulting in a ruling by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., that aliens under deportation orders could not be held indefinitely.

Such aliens are now usually bonded after a short detention, to insure their availability when wanted, which allows them to work at high wages for the duration of the war.

Strength in *War*... Security in *Peace*

***From the 1942 Annual Report:* "TO OUR POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ARMED FORCES AND THEIR FAMILIES"**

1942 INCOME AND HOW IT WAS APPLIED

Income from premiums, interest, dividends, rents, and funds left with Company	$ 95,707,071
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries and funds previously left with the Company	33,441,850
	62,265,221
Increase in policy reserves	35,035,432
	27,229,789
Operating costs and taxes	12,824,032
Net Gain from Insurance Operations	14,405,757
Adjustment in book value of assets, sales, and additions to Contingency Fund	3,905,304
Balance	10,500,453
Dividends apportioned for 1943	9,050,000
Leaving an increase in surplus of	1,450,453
Surplus December 31, 1941	19,004,746
SURPLUS DECEMBER 31, 1942	**$20,455,199**
ASSETS (Increase of $39,409,076)	**$575,376,254**
LIABILITIES (Includes $9,050,000 for 1943 dividends and $3,000,000 Contingency Fund)	**$554,921,055**
INSURANCE IN FORCE	**NOW $1,699,000,000**

Increase over last year, $40,000,000
Increase since 1929, $497,000,000

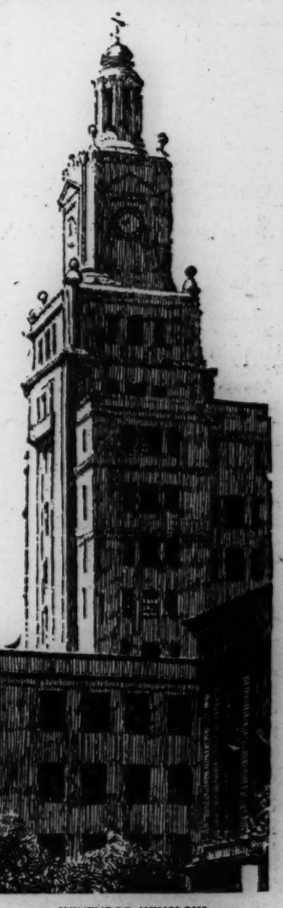
☆ ☆ "Your dollars in the New England Mutual are literally working for America.

☆ ☆ "At the close of the year we hold United States Government Bonds with a value of $122,682,000, compared to $62,446,000 five years ago. These dollars are obviously fighting dollars, quickly assembled for defense and offense.

☆ ☆ "The $139,093,000 of your funds in public utilities have helped to build dams, generating stations, power lines, distribution systems, natural gas pipe lines, telephones, and telegraphs throughout the nation. Without investment support such as you have been giving through this company, public utilities could never have met the unparalleled demands suddenly forced upon them by war.

☆ ☆ "You have a $79,288,000 stake in railroads, and the war has forcefully demonstrated that railroads are the backbone of American transportation.

☆ ☆ "We have placed $42,435,000 of your funds in such basic industries as oil, steel, aluminum, chemicals, rubber, food products, and farm machinery. These industries have, for the most part, transformed their normal business to all-out war production."



New England Mutual
Life Insurance Company of Boston

George Willard Smith, President — *Agencies in Principal Cities Coast to Coast*
The First Mutual Life Insurance Company Chartered in America—1835

Copy of Annual Report gladly sent upon request

GENERAL AGENCIES IN NEW ENGLAND

ALBERT H. CURTIS & CO., 80 Federal Street, Boston
RICHARD W. PARTRIDGE, 150 Congress Street, Boston
MERLE G. SUMMERS, 97 Milk Street, Boston
WINTHROP B. ROBBINS, Security Bldg., Springfield
KENNETH L. MORSE, Park Building, Worcester
LAWRENCE W. SAWYER, 465 Congress St., Portland, Me.
JAMES C. NUTE, Amoskeag Bank Bldg., Manchester, N.H.
A. C. MATTHEWS, Gryphon Corner Bldg., Rutland, Vt.
WINTHROP WINSLOW, Turks Head Bldg., Providence, R. I.
W. WATSON HOUSE, 36 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

New Films for Boston — Ballet Tonight — Opera and Concerts — Plays

New Hardy Film Scheduled For the State and Orpheum

With a holiday week end just around the corner a surprising number of hold-overs are announced for the first-run movie houses. Ordinarily a holiday seems to be the signal for every picture theater in town to bring in a program. But this season seems to be different, and a majority of the managements are content to rest on their present attractions.

There will be at least one new double bill in town, Thursday, however, for the State and Orpheum are bringing in a new installment of adventures in the Hardy family series. This will be "Andy Hardy's Double Life," with Mickey Rooney, of course, in the title role once more. Esther Williams, a former national swimming champion, will be seen as a newcomer in the cast, and there will be such regulars as Lewis Stone, Fay Holden, Cecilia Parker, Sara Haden, and Ann Rutherford.

The companion feature will be "Power of the Press," a melodrama about saboteurs, with Lee Tracy and Gloria Dickson starring in a cast which includes Guy Kibbee, Otto Kruger, and Victor Jory. At the State, Louis Weir will be heard at the organ.

On the Horizon

Subject to change, for movie plans always are open to alteration, a couple of bookings for the holiday week have already been set down. One is "Random Harvest" which will bring Greer Garson and Ronald Colman to the screen at the State and Orpheum on Thursday, Feb. 25. The other is Bob Hope's new picture, "They Got Me Covered," now expected at the Keith Memorial on Wednesday, Feb. 24.

"Yankee Doodle Dandy," which had been announced for the Metropolitan beginning Thursday, has been temporarily postponed. The film has already had a road show engagement at advanced prices at the Paramount and Fenway, and at the Esquire. The Metropolitan engagement was to have been the first popular-price booking.

Continuing Films

The list of films continuing for another week includes the following:

Metropolitan — "The Black Swan," with Tyrone Power and Maureen O'Hara, and "Street of Chance," with Burgess Meredith and Claire Trevor, held over for a second week.

Keith Memorial — "Arabian Nights," with Jon Hall and Maria Montez, and "Strictly in the Groove," continuing for a third week.

Paramount and Fenway—"Star Spangled Rhythm," with all-star cast, and "Truck Busters," with Richard Travis and Virginia Christine. Continuing for a second week.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," with Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh, staying for a third week.

Keith Boston — "Commandos Strike at Dawn," with Paul Muni, beginning a second week Thursday. On the stage will be a new show, Lou Walters' New York Latin Quarter Revue.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Seven Days' Leave," with Victor Mature and Lucille Ball, and "The Silver Queen," with George Brent and Priscilla Lane. "Clouds Over Europe," with Laurence Olivier, Valerie Hobson, and Ralph Richardson, will be at the theater today only in a double bill with Noel Coward's "Cavalcade."

At the Uptown

Beginning Friday the program at the Upton will include "Gentleman Jim," with Errol Flynn playing the role of James J. Corbett, the pugilist; and "Pittsburgh," with Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott, and John Wayne.

At the Telepix

"One Day of War—Russia, 1943" will be the principal item in the program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday. The film describes occurrences through the Soviet between dawn and dusk. Other pictures on the program will include one of sports in South America by Know Manning, a visit to the Bronx Zoo, a musical Puppetoon, a picture on vaudeville acts, a short feature on the Army Air Force, and newsreels.

Ballet Opening

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo opens its four-day engagement at the Boston Opera House tonight. The bill consists of "Carnaval," "Rodeo" (new), and "Beau Danube." Curtain at 8:30.

At South Station

The program of short features at the South Station Theater starting Friday will include the March of Time on "One Day of War, Russia, 1942," "The Spirit of West Point," "Army Chaplain" in "This Is America" Series. Edgar Kennedy comedy, "Rochester" of the screen and radio in "Unusual Occupations," "South American Sports," cartoons, and newsreels on the war and domestic affairs.

On the Stage

Elisabeth Bergner, who has been seen on the screen in Boston but has never appeared here on the stage, is coming to town in a new play, "Secret Weapon," scheduled to have its premiere at the Wilbur on Thursday evening, March 18. The play is an adaptation by Janet and Philip Stevenson from the Russian of Constantine Finn. Miss Bergner's husband, Dr. Paul Czinner, will be coproducer with Robert Reud. Howard Bay is designing the settings.

Vinton Freedley's new musical show, "Dancing in the Streets," is now marked for opening in Boston at the Shubert Theater on Monday, March 22. Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Colonel Stoopnagle, and Ernest Cossart are among the principals in the cast. The book of the new show is by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor, music by Vernon Duke, and lyrics by Howard Dietz.

In addition to Sylvia Sidney and Staats Cotsworth, who will play the roles of Eliza Doolittle and Henry Higgins in the production of "Pygmalion," opening at the Copley Monday afternoon, the cast will include J. W. Austin as Colonel Pickering who appeared in the same role opposite Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Valerie Valaire, Allen Hall, Rodney Hale, Oliver Thorndike, and Richard Temple.

© Loew's

Mickey Rooney and Cecilia Parker

In "Andy Hardy's Double Life," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

Boston University Orchestra Has Miss McLain for Soloist

Margaret Starr McLain's Concertino for Piano and Orchestra, performed by Boston University Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, at Alumni Hall last evening with the composer assisting as soloist, elicited the applause of a large audience of students and others accepting the organization's general invitation to attend. The work has been heard before in town and no doubt a high mark of merit for it is that public interest continues.

Many fascinating effects came to notice at this presentation which proved that the composer has special understanding of blend and contrast of piano and orchestral sonorities. A certain individuality of song, too, was manifest in the piano part, which showed her going a way of her own and not traversing old beaten paths. Possibly in regard to form the Concertino may have impressed some listeners as somewhat planless and aimless, but original touches of expression here and there brought a charm that mere correct academic construction never could bring.

An orchestral study more in the grand style was Harl McDonald's "Bataan," a short tone poem going in the record of Second World War music. The performance by the University players was noted on the program leaflet as the first in Boston. A trial of it by a professional orchestra would seem to be in order. Only the more obvious characteristics of the piece asserted themselves at this time. An auditorium such as Alumni Hall, of high resonance and brilliant acoustic quality, hardly allows delicate shadings the chance they want.

But the lively walls of the room were just the thing for a couple of pieces of eighteenth-century make, also noted on the leaflet as given for the first time in Boston. One was Concerto Grosso, op. 3, No. 4 in D major, by Barsanti; the other, Sinfonia for Strings by J. F. Peter. Program notes explained that Barsanti was a contemporary of Handel; might have said he was also an imitator of that master. They explained in regard to Peter that he was of the early American school; might have observed besides that his music is mostly an echo of European ideas, yet with New World vigor and impetuosity added.

W. P. T.

'Three Sisters' Coming To Shubert on April 5

Katharine Cornell's production of Tchekhov's "The Three Sisters" will open a two-weeks' engagement at the Shubert Theater on April 5.

The play will close at the Barrymore Theater, New York, on Saturday, April 3, after a run of 122 performances in 15 weeks, said to be the longest the piece has had in America or England.

The revival, directed by Guthrie McClintic, has a cast which includes, besides Miss Cornell, Judith Anderson, Edmund Gwenn, Ruth Gordon, Dennis King, Gertrude Musgrove, Alexander Knox, McKay Morris, Tom Powers, and Eric Dressler.

The Boston engagement opens a tour which will take in Buffalo, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Two Minor Novelties

In addition to the three novelties — "Rodeo," "Snow Maiden" and "Chopin» Concerto" —to be offered by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Opera House Wednesday through Saturday this week, are two slight ballets which have not been seen before in Boston—"Les Elfes," scheduled for Saturday evening, and "The Magic Swan," scheduled for Friday.

"Les Elfes" is an early Fokine ballet, which has been rehabilitated from time to time during the company's wanderings. According to a review from Chicago in the February issue of Dance News, "The choregraphy is in the style of Fokine's nature-dancing period plus a superimposition of the academic virtuosity people expect of ballet today. The poses of the corps de ballet, the groupings, the skipping and leaping steps are all of the nature era. . . . This ballet would seem to have its use as an opening piece, particularly since it needs no scenery and is easy to stage." It is characterized as a lesser "Les Sylphides." Slavenska and Youskevitch have the leading parts, and the costumes are by Christian Berard.

"The Magic Swan" is the title given to the third act of Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" (Act II of which is thrice familiar here). It was staged by Alexandra Fedorova after Marius Petipa, the original choregrapher, and was not too well received at its first presentation in New York in October, 1941.

"It consists almost altogether of divertisements, most of which are national dances," John Martin wrote then in his review in the New York Times. "Danse Espagnol,' 'Tarantelle,' 'Czardas' and 'Mazurka' are supplemented by a waltz, a classical pas de trois and the grand pas de deux." The setting and costumes are by Eugene Dunkel.

In Chicago, again according to Dance News, the grand pas de deux (consisting of adagio, variations and coda) was excerpted and presented without scenery as a "Classical aPs de Deux." But as the billing for Boston is "Magic Swan," it is no doubt the complete Fedorova production that we shall see.

In addition to "Les Elfes," four other and more famous Fokine ballets will be presented during the Boston engagement: "Carnaval" the opening night; "Schéhérazade" and "Prince Igor" Thursday, and "Les Sylphides" and a repetition of "Prince Igor" Saturday afternoon.

M. L.

Jan Veen Program

Jan Veen and his Studio Dancers will take part in the following program with the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor, in Jordan Hall, on Thursday evening, Feb. 25:

Overture in D from "Cephale et Procris" ..... Grétry-Dasch
1. French Court Dances .. Peter Warlock (From the Sixteenth Century Capriol Suite)
Jan Veen and Studio Dancers
2. The Circus ..... Lawrence Powell (Prologue, Ballyhoo Spielers and Vegetable Judges)
Jan Veen
3. Danse Divertissement (first performance) ..... Joseph Wagner
Studio Dancers
Intermezzo: Czech Rhapsody . Weinberger
4. Slavonic Dances
(a) Slavonic Dances, No. 4 .. Dvořák
(b) Dances from "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
Jan Veen and Studio Dancers
5. Carmen Cross Cut (a Satire) .. Bizet
Jan Veen
6. Tales from the Vienna Woods .. Strauss
Jan Veen and Studio Dancers

San Carlo Opera Repertory

The engagement of the San Carlo Opera Company at the Boston Opera House will extend from Feb. 27 to March 7, inclusive, with three matinees. The repertory will consist of favorite Italian and French operas. Carlo Peroni will conduct, and the singers will include familiar artists and some who are not yet well known to local opera lovers. The complete schedule follows:

Saturday evening, Feb. 27—Aïda, with Lushanya, Mayer, Lindi, Thomas, Kravitt, Wentworth, Curci.
Sunday matinee, Feb. 28—Traviata, with Kirsten, Knapp, Conley, Morelli, Wentworth, Curci.
Monday evening, March 1—Carmen, with Glade, Kirsten, Rayner, Valle, Kravitt, Wentworth, Curci.
Tuesday evening, March 2—Rigoletto, with Bracanto, Mayer, Conley, Morelli, Kravitt, Wentworth, Curci.
Wednesday evening, March 3—Faust with Kirsten, Knapp, Conley, Ballarini, Kravitt, Bozza.
Thursday evening, March 4—Cavalleria, with Jerguson, Mayer, Rayner Ballarini; Pagliacci, with Vogelle, Lindi, Thomas, Ballarini, Curci.
Friday evening, March 5—La Bohème, with Kirsten, Vogelle, Conley, Valle, Kravitt, Wentworth, Curci.
Saturday matinee, March 6—Martha (in English), with Brancato, Knapp, Conley, Ballarini, Wentworth, Curci.
Saturday evening, March 6—Trovatore, with Lushanya, Mayer, Lindi, Thomas, Wentworth, Curci.
Sunday matinee, March 7—La Tosca, with Lushanya, Knapp, Rayner, Valle, Wentworth, Curci.
Sunday evening, March 7—Traviata, with Kirsten, Knapp, Conley, Thomas, Wentworth, Curci.

Charles Boyer is planning to produce a film entitled "Our United Nations," which will be released by Universal. Tom Reed is the author of the story, which deals with war activities and peace aims of the United Nations. Universal will also release "Next of Kin," a British war documentary film.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Feb. 18
12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Othello Selections On Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Selections from Verdi's "Othello" will be sung by Jean Tennyson, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, on Great Moments in Music, George Sebastian is conductor, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Herbert Marshall and Janet Blair are guests on Eddie Cantor's program. Dinah Shore is soloist, and the orchestra is conducted by Edgar Fairchilds, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Thursday

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker is guest speaker at the Commerce and Industry Association Luncheon, in New York, MBS, 1 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 2:45 p. m.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek will be heard on all Networks when she addresses the House of Representatives, 12:30 p. m.

Treadway Ending Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass. — Representative Allen T. Treadway, home from Washington to preside for the fortieth time as moderator of the annual Stockbridge Town Meeting, announced to his fellow townsmen that he would relinquish permanently the position he has held at every meeting, except one, since 1903. He missed the 1913 meeting.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review: "The War at Sea." GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"It in Australia This Week." VLG3, 11,71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.58 meg, 41 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Larking About. GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Scores.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:10 p. m.—New; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Cafe Dansant.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallichchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Hawaiian Music; Rainbow Trio.
7:45 p. m.—Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, cond.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
7:15 p. m.—Date with a Disc.
8:00 p. m.—"Rising Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Just Five Lines"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Morton Gould's Orch.; dramaj Music; guests.
10:00 p. m.—John S. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ray Morton's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"California Melodies"; vocalist and orchestra.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Heartily recommended." — Watts, Her. Trib. SHEPARD TRAUBE'S PRODUCTION OF
ANGEL STREET
With JOHN EMERY, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN, W. 45th. EVGS. INCL. SUN. 8:40 Mats. Wed., Sat., Sun., Feb. 21st & Mon., Feb. 22nd Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

2nd Year! THE HIT THAT WON THE CRITICS' PRIZE
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45th off B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22nd at 2:40.

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BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat., Sun. & Mon.
6th MONTH Laugh Riot!
NEW LOW PRICES
BEST SEATS $2. ALL PERFS.

JUNIOR MISS
45th St. Thea. West of Broadway. Cl. 6-6075
EVGS. (Incl. Sun.) 8:40. $2 Top
Mats. SAT., SUN. & Feb. 22, 50c to $2

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LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
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TONIGHT at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took audience by storm."—World-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Wash. Birthday 2:30. Eves. 8:30.
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EVE.: Orch., $3.30, $2.75; Cir., $2.75; 1st Bal., $2.75, $2.20, $1.65; 2d Bal., $1.85, $1.10, 55c; Boxes, $3.30; Loges, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10;
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Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Ballet

Boston Opera House—"Carnaval," "Rodeo," "Beau Danube," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:20 a. m., 2:05, 5:45, 9:30. "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 12:25, 4:10, 7:55.

Esquire—"One of Our Craft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Exeter—"Cavalcade," Diana Wynyard, Clive Brook. 2:10, 5:30, 9. News, 2, 5:20, 7:30. "Clouds Over Europe," 4, 7:45.

Fenway—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 12:30, 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Kenmore—"The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper. 2:50, 6, 9:30. "Carefree," Ginger Rogers, Fred Astaire. 1, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:15. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:36, 10:25.

Majestic—"Saludos Amigo." 10 a. m., 12:28, 2:56, 5:24, 7:52, 10:20. Pathe News, 10:42 a. m., 1:10, 3:38, 6:06, 8:34, 11:04. "Squadron Leader X." 10:51 a. m., 1:19, 3:47, 6:15, 8:43.

Metropolitan—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:38, 8:35.

Modern—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05. "Lucky Jordan," Jinx Falkenburg. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:35.

Orpheum—"Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, Guy Kibbee. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 9. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:20.

Paramount — "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Mature. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston — "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Lillian Gish, Anna Lee. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:20, 9:15.

Scollay—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Lucky Jordan," Jinx Falkenburg. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.

South Station Theater—"A Nation Dances," "Strange Empires." "Beating Time," "College Belles," "Mitchell Ayres and his Orchestra," "Tulips Shall Grow," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, Guy Kibbee. 11:30 a. m., 2:42, 5:34, 8:51. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 1:01, 4:03, 7:05, 10:22.

Telepix—"Leslie Howard at London," "The Russian Revue," "A Puppet-oon," "Aviation Cadets," 30 minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:35, 5:05, 7:30, 9:55. "Jail House Blues," Anne Gwynne, George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "World at War." 2, 8.

Capitol: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 2, 8.

Uptown—"Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig. 2:45, 5:30, 8:25. "George Washington Slept Here." Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan, Charles Coburn. 1, 3:55, 6:40, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle. 9:20 a. m., 12:25 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan, Charles Coburn. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Escape From Crime," Julie Bishop. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "The Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard, Martha O'Driscoll. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, Carla Lehmann. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "You Were Never Lovlier," Fred Astaire. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene.

Cleveland Circle: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig. 1:45, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "McGuerins From Brookiyn," William Bendix, Arline Judge. 2, 8.

University: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 3:07, 6:25, 9:43. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, 1:40, 4:58, 8:16.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore. "Mountain Rhythm " Weaver Brothers, 2, 7.

Codman: "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 3:23, 8:13. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2:10, 7, 9:15.

Park: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 8.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 2, 8.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "For Me and My Gal, "Judy Garland. "Spy Ship," Irene Manning. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Strand: "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Baer, William Bendix, 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. 2:50, 6, 9:10.

Mystic: "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 2:15, 8:25. "Rhythm Parade," Gale Storm. 3:35, 7, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 2:05, 8. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 3:25, 9:20.

Strand: "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, James Ellison. 3:25, 8:35. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig. 2:20 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Tish," Marjorie Main Zasu Pitts. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 1:45, 7:45.

Fellsway: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Janet Blair. "Falcon's Brothers," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 2, 8.

Strand: "Stand By for Action." Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Girl Trouble." "Nightmare." 2, 8:20.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 8.

Trans-Lux—"Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:35, 5:05, 7:30, 9:55. "Jail House Blues," Anne Gwynne, George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "World at War." 2, 8.

Capitol: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Hi, Neighbor," Lulubelle, Jean Parker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. 2:13, 7:58. "Invitation to Happiness," Irene Dunne, Fred MacMurray. 3:40, 9:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Waterlown Square: "Ships With Wings," John Clements. "Treat 'Em Rough," Peggy Moran. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 2, 8.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "The Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. Jon Hall. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. No matinee today. 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Thunderbirds," Gene T

12 DIVISIONS

ON THE THIRD FRONT

THE SECOND FRONT is a fighting front. You will find it in North Africa, in the islands of the Pacific, in the air over Europe, or wherever men in uniform are on the attack. They fight with weapons, not words—with a destroyer's guns, with an infantryman's grenades, with a marine's bayonet, or with their bare hands, if necessary. They are prepared to die fighting, and many do just that.

The third front is the home front, and that's where we come in. Our principal weapon is hard work, no matter how we may dress it up with exciting phrases like "scientific genius," and "soldiers of production." The third front is tremendously important, but when the chips are down it is the "fighters" on all fronts, the men who are prepared to die, who must win this war. We know that. But what we must remember, every hour of every day, is that the third front can *lose* the war—and that makes it important.

In action on the third front General Electric has the equivalent of 12 army divisions—175,000 trained workers who recognize hard work as their weapon and are determined that our men on the fighting front shall not be defeated. There are 50,000 women and 125,000 men in these modernized, fully-equipped divisions. Their battleground is more than 35 million square feet of manufacturing floor space in G-E plants in 75 different communities. From these 800 acres, sown with thousands of machine tools, come turbines, generators, motors, ship-propulsion gears, searchlights, radio equipment, aircraft instruments, incandescent and fluorescent lighting, gun mounts, directors, superchargers, plastics, gunfire control for ships and planes, and many strange devices that have no name, simply because there hasn't been time to think of one.

Every time an American military or naval unit moves into action, some piece of G-E equipment, some example of G-E engineering and research goes along. Thus the third front, which cannot win the war, is doing its best to make sure that the men on the second front *will win*. And General Electric is doing its best to make sure that the millions who are moving up to fighting fronts, among whom already are almost 25,000 of its employees, are given the weapons they are using so well.

In 1942 these 12 divisions produced a billion dollars worth of war goods, although we realize that dollars as such are inadequate to measure the worth of that fighting equipment. That record will be broken in 1943. And, when the men of the second front come marching home, the machines and the skills and the experience and the determination of the third front will go marching on into the future, to build and inhabit that better world for which our war was won. That will be a real victory, and a real peace. GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

★ **In the next 10 minutes another American plane will be built. General Electric helped America's aircraft industry to build it and test it. General Electric will help to keep it flying.**

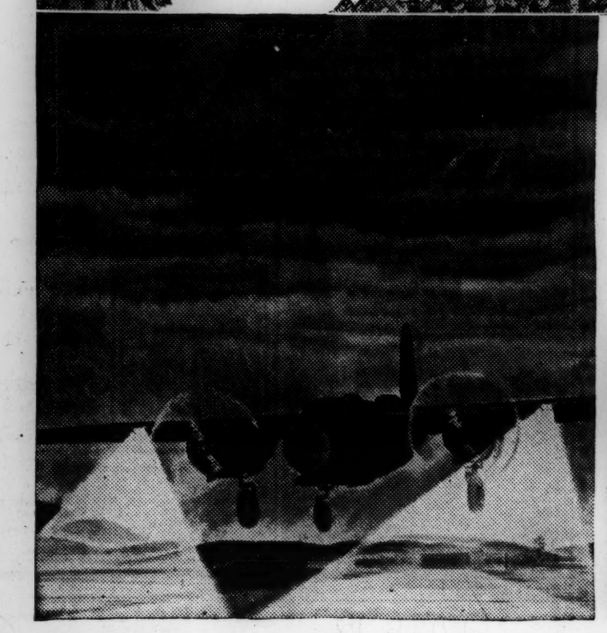
★ **No ship or plane or tank or company of soldiers goes into battle without radio.**

★ **American industry will launch more than two thousand ships—a ship every 4 hours—in 1943! Many of these will be driven by G-E turbines.**

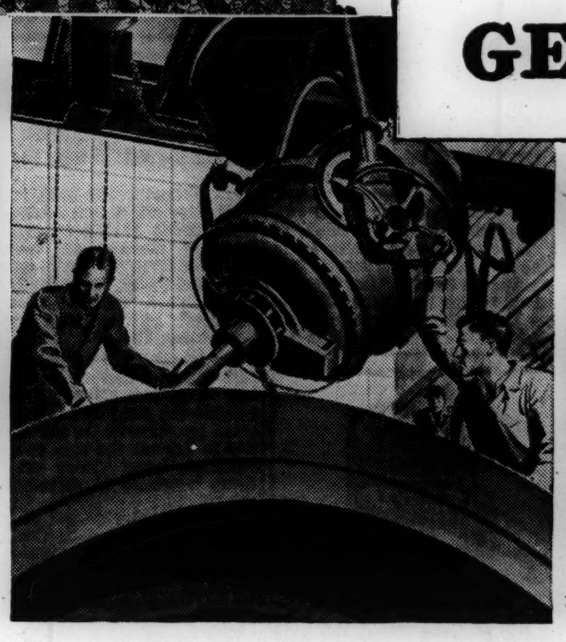
NINE ARMY-NAVY E'S HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO G-E MEN AND WOMEN

GENERAL ELECTRIC

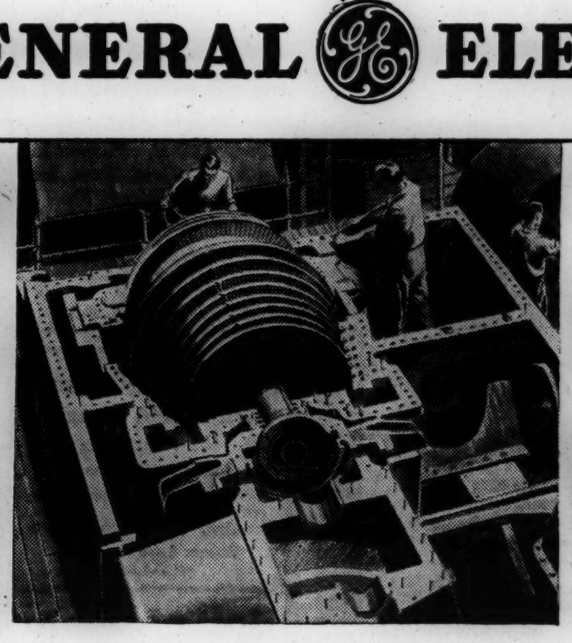
912-460B



Familiar to every American motorist, G-E MAZDA all-glass, sealed-beam lamps mounted in our big bombers' wings insure safe landings on dark, strange fields. This is just one kind of hundreds of G-E fluorescent and incandescent lamps designed and developed to withstand the shocks of battle.



A new tool for American industry in wartime production, the million-volt industrial Xray that looks through steel and detects flaws, is a product of peacetime G-E research in electronics.



Most of the ships in the U.S.'s new two-ocean Navy and Merchant Marine are propelled by turbines. These super-efficient machines, built to G-E designs, are blood brothers to the big machines that supply your electric power.

Electric flying suits, developed from the G-E automatic blanket, help to keep American flyers comfortable and efficient on high-altitude bombing missions.

Russians Take Kharkov and Push On

Continued from Page 1

defenders were forced to fall back, their flanks were slashed constantly by Soviet cavalry, tanks, ski troopers, and soliders with rapid-fire rifles.

No figures were given on German losses in killed and prisoners but the dispatch noted "German losses were tremendous."

Three deep rings of fortified lines were cracked by the Red Army before Kharkov fell, Red Star said. It was outflanked from the northwest then, in an abrupt maneuver by troops directly under the Ukrainian Major General Moskalenko, the assault was pushed into the city.

The Germans apparently had expected the final assault to come from the east and had concentrated tanks and infantry forces in that sector.

"Instead, Russian cavalry, cooperating with tanks, swept around from the north toward the west side of the city and confronted Nazi commanders with another Stalingrad trap.

General Moskalenko's first obstacle was a position held by storm troops on Lagerna Street, in the northwestern outskirts. He smashed through them and reached the district known as the Kholodnaya Mountain region.

Pouring down the slopes of the mountain, Soviet troops reached Aganasievskaya Street, one of the main arteries of the city.

Delayed Thrust Comes From East

Meantime, the delayed thrust from the east developed and Soviet columns drove into the famous Kharkov tractor factory after sharp clashes. Then the columns pushed into the center of the city through snow-covered streets littered with German casualties, the dispatches said.

Meanwhile the troops that took Kharkov have pushed westward from the recaptured industrial metropolis and other Soviet troops are striking along a wide front on the eastern side of the Donets Basin and west of Rostov.

Russian communiqués said there was still fighting in the Kharkov area.

"Our troops continued offensive engagements," one war bulletin said. "The enemy is putting up desperate resistance. Soviet units broke up enemy defenses by powerful blows and are wiping out the manpower and equipment of the Hitlerites.

"In one sector alone, our men in a fierce engagement destroyed 43 German tanks and wiped out a battalion of German infantry. In another sector, Soviet units captured a number of enemy fortifications and are advancing relentlessly."

Germans Rushing Supplies to Kiev

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 17

The Ankara Radio broadcast a report today that German tanks, antitank guns, and soldiers were pouring from Western Europe toward Kiev.

Kiev is on the middle Dnieper River and may become the main supply base for any new German line. It is located 250 miles west of Kharkov.

Orel Appears Certain to Fall

London observers said that Orel, another German stronghold 200 miles north, now appeared doomed and that the Dnieper River line, the next German defense hope, was endangered with even a possibility that the swift-moving Russians below Kharkov may reach the Dnieper before the retreating Germans.

(One column of Soviet troops has been reported at Lozovaya, about 65 miles from the river valley.)

Further light on the Axis retreat from Rostov was contained in a Soviet communiqué which reported the capture of Bolshe Kripinskaya, 20 miles north of Taganrog Bay and half way between Rostov-Moscow and Taganrog-Slavyansk railways.

South of there Russian columns had stormed through Chaltyr and Krym to reach Sinyavka, only 17 miles east of Taganrog. At Sinyavka, the Russians had reached the northeastern indentation of the Sea of Azov, above the marshes where the Don flows into the sea.

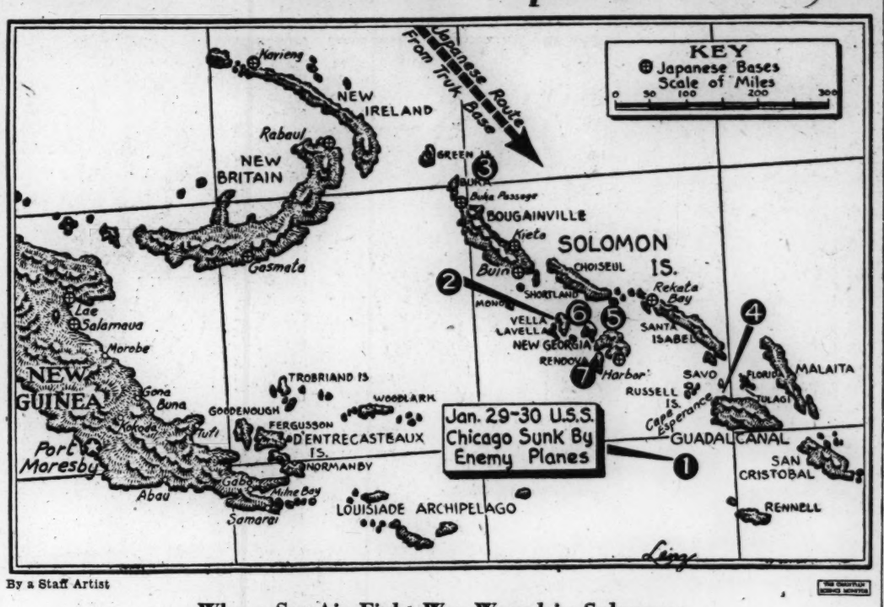
Mopping up west of the railway north of Rostov, Soviet columns captured 30 more villages west of Krasny-Sulin, the Russians said.

In the Krasnoarmeisk sector further Russian successes were claimed where Red Army columns were poised above Stalino and the 70-mile wide escape corridor left the Germans along the Sea of Azov.

Col. Gen. Filip I. Golikov was cited as the leader of the victory at Kharkov and seven aides were singled out for praise.

It was said that work would begin quickly to restore Kharkov to industrial production.

Where U. S. Planes Hit Japanese Sea Power



By a Staff Artist

Where Sea-Air Fight Was Waged in Solomons

1. On Jan. 29 the heavy cruiser Chicago was hit by enemy torpedo planes 70 miles south of Guadalcanal and was sunk in a second attack the next day.

2. On Jan. 31 United States bombers and fighters attacked one Japanese destroyer, one corvette, and one cargo vessel in the Vella Gulf, seriously damaging all three.

3. On Feb. 1, United States planes attacked four destroyers in the northern Solomons, probably sinking two of them.

4. On the same day, Japanese planes sank an American destroyer between Cape Esperance and Savo Island. On the night of Feb. 1, United States torpedo boats attacked 20 Japanese destroyers. One Japanese destroyer was sunk and two were believed sunk.

5. On Feb. 2, United States planes scored a hit and a near hit on 16 destroyers northeast of Kolombangara. The next day, Flying Fortresses hit a large cargo ship off Shortland Island.

6. On Feb. 4, United States planes attacked 20 destroyers 200 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, sinking one and damaging another.

7. On Feb. 7, United States planes attacked two destroyers off Rendova Island.

Ickes Puts Fuel Oil Crisis Ahead of Postwar Planning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The fuel oil situation, Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, told the Truman Senate Committee today, "is the worst we've ever had—its below the danger point."

Declaring that he would not be responsible for any delay in starting construction of the proposed second new oil pipe line to remedy the situation in the East, Mr. Ickes challenged interests which, he declared, are more interested in "postwar problems" than they are in meeting the immediate war problem.

Supporting Mr. Ickes, Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, read an ominous telegram received from the OPA Director in his State this morning. With the coldest weather in New England in years the official informed Senator Maloney that there was only one day's supply of fuel oil and kerosene in any city of Connecticut with the sole exception of Hartford which he said "may have two days" as a result of truck shipments from Albany.

Senator Maloney reviewed the extent of the cold wave sweeping new England and reinforced the demand for urgency.

Background of the situation is the objection of certain independent oil groups to opening a second pipe line from Texas oil fields to Seymour, Indiana. Charging that would interfere with their postwar competitive position and aid the "big" oil companies, the independents urge that the pipe line be run from the other end, from Seymour to New Jersey.

Most Senators today praised Mr. Ickes highly and expressed confidence in his work. This did not prevent testy Mr. Ickes from speaking his mind freely about the need of winning the war, rather than approaching the problem from the postwar competitive angle.

"That's what the auto industry tried to do," he charged, "they wouldn't convert. That's what the steel industry did. And we are paying the price now. So long as it is left to me it will be a matter of winning the war first."

Senator E. H. Moore (R) of Oklahoma, warned of unnecessary wastes if postwar factors were not considered.

"But the Government owns the proposed line, can take it, can scrap it!" objected Mr Ickes.

"I'm afraid it won't be scrapped," said Senator Moore.

"I'm not afraid of my own Government, yet," snapped Mr. Ickes.

Mr. Ickes said he had decided to build the 10-inch second oil line; the only question remaining was whether it should be placed in the Texas-Indiana sector, or in the Indiana-New Jersey sector. The latter, engineers told him, would take about a month longer to finish.

With this line, plus the big 24 inch, Texas-Norris City, Ill., line which is about to open, called "the big inch," Mr. Ickes said "we can probably take care of New England," although, even so, a third line may be necessary.

The projected Army demands for gasoline and fuel oil are "astounding," Mr. Ickes said. New England's fuel supply will be affected by next year's Army demands, he said, and these cannot be gainsaid.

"How would any of us feel," he demanded, "if we were kicked back in North Africa the way Rommel was because we didn't have enough gasoline? That was the trouble with Rommel; he didn't have enough gas."

"We do need the second pipe line," he said. "I go so far as to say we may need a third one."

"This has been the coldest winter in many years," witness said at one point. He said he was giving priority to fuel oil over gasoline shipments to the East Coast. He testified that Frank Phillips of the Phillips Petroleum Company, who is chairman of a general committee of the oil company officials assisting him, has recommended the new pipe line be laid from Texas to Seymour. It is this recommendation which the independent companies resist. Mr. Ickes says he is holding the matter open briefly to hear all sides.

Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, said if Mr. Ickes' advice had been taken from the beginning "we would not now have a situation in the East as we do."

North Africa:

Nazi Tank Drive Gains 18 Miles

In renewing their offensive against the unseasoned American troops in Southern Tunisia, the German 21st and 10th Armored Divisions made a gain of nearly 18 miles, according to advices from Allied headquarters in Algiers.

The attacking Germans used a number of huge new Mark VI tanks as well as old models salvaged from Libya.

The announcement that the Germans had reached the outskirts of Sbeitla indicated that the American counterattack in this area had come to a halt. Thus for the time being efforts to throw the Germans back to Faid Pass in an area about 125 miles southwest of Tunis are ended.

Sbeitla is about 25 miles northwest of Sidi Bou Zid, itself west of Faid Pass.

It was reported on Tuesday that the Americans, who had lost 20 miles in the first rush of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's offensive on Sunday, had gained back six miles.

The Allied communiqué did not make clear whether the Germans attacking on the outskirts of Sbeitla were those previously engaged in the vicinity of Sidi Bou Zid, or whether they had attacked from a different direction, perhaps the northeast.

The communiqué said roads behind the enemy's lines were heavily bombed the past two nights, and that light bombers attacked many ground targets at the front Tuesday, including gun positions and vehicles.

The German-controlled Paris Radio, heard by Reuters in London, reported that the British Eighth Army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was pushing strongly in the south and was attempting to infiltrate through the German-Italian right flank in the Mareth Line.

A communiqué from Cairo said General Montgomery's forces on the Axis left flank were heading toward Medinine in the Mareth Line, 65 miles inside the Tunisian frontier. The British Radio said these forces were "a good 20 miles" west of Ben Gardane, 20 miles inside of Tunisia.

The Paris Radio said the Americans to the south of the Sidi Bou Zid sector also were continuing to retreat from the Gafsa area and were withdrawing in the direction of Tozeur on the north bank of the Chott Djerid.

New Guinea:

Allies Advance Closer to Mubo

While Allied troops troops were driving the Japanse back on Mubo in New Guinea United Nations warplanes were again blasting the Japanese over a wide expanse of the South Seas.

Details of the new Allied land advance, reported by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, were not given.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters announced, however, that the main enemy forces were continuing their withdrawal toward Salamaua and said Australian patrols killed 17 Japanese troops.

In the air, Allied fliers pounded Japanese forces at Salamaua and Ale, New Guinea, and reached out across the Timor Sea to attack Japanese-occupied Dili, in Portuguese Timor.

On the Burma front, Royal Air Force bombers renewed the assault on the Japanese airdrome at Magwe, dropping 1,000-pound bombs on the target, and raided enemy-occupied villages on Akyab Island on the Bay of Bengal.

No further details were forthcoming on the progress of Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell's British land forces, driving back into Burma from India, which were last reported in the vicinity of Rathedaung, 25 miles north of the enemy base at Akyab.

The Navy disclosed that American dive bombers had damaged two Japanese destroyers on Feb. 7 in an attack on an enemy surface force near Randova Island in the Central Solomons.

These new blows in the Solomons raised to 17 the number of enemy ships reported by the Navy as having been sunk or damaged in actions in the Solomons area early this month.

An earlier communiqué had reported the sinking of two enemy destroyers and the probable sinking or damaging of 13 other vessels in a week-long sea-air battle which began Jan. 29. The American heavy cruiser Chicago and an American destroyer were lost in this fighting.

Mediterranean:

British Subs Sink 6 Axis Supply Ships

Three British submarines, roving the Mediterranean, have destroyed 6 and probably 7 Axis supply ships and damaged 7 more, the British Admiralty announced in London.

Four of the ships were sunk and two others were damaged so badly they had to be beached, it was said.

The actions ranged from the eastern shore of Tunisia to the coasts of Sicily and Italy.

One submarine, in a daring operation, shelled a train in a railway station on the northern coast of Sicily and scored many hits, the announcement said.

The sinking of six ships was credited to three British submarines.

In addition to 6 Axis supply ships destroyed and 7 damaged, another was torpedoed while traveling in a strong escort and probably was sunk, the communiqué said.

Axis 'Talk Offensive' Tries to Split Allies

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 17

Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, said today that Axis propagandists had stepped up the tempo of "a talk offensive," designed to create a wedge between Russia on the one hand and Great Britain and the United States on the other.

He called a statement attributed to Virginio Gayda, a widely quoted Italian editor, that Italy could consider a compromise peace with England and the United States, but not with Russia, the first appeal by a leading Axis spokesman to England and America.

"It is not a direct appeal," Mr. Davis commented at a press conference, "but it is a strong hint."

Underground reports are being circulated in Germany and Italy, he added, that there is "some hope" of getting Britain and the United States out of the war so that all could join in fighting Russia.

Mr. Davis said this propaganda was "not going over" in the neutral countries, but some persons in the United States have been "somewhat affected," although no one in responsibility "put any faith into it."

Raids by RAF:

Lorient and Reich Targets for Bombs

While Royal Air Force bombers were returning to the German submarine base at Lorient on the French coast Monday night for another concentrated attack in which only two bombers were lost, planes of the Fighter Command ranged over the continent as far as Northwest Germany to attack communications.

The raid on Lorient followed up a double-barreled assault by the RAF Feb. 13 when the dock area was set afire. Described by the British Air Ministry as the most important submarine base on France's Atlantic Coast, Lorient has heavily fortified pens for 30 U-boats. Already it has been the target of more than 60 aerial attacks.

Another important U-boat base, at St. Nazaire on the French coast, was pounded by American Liberator and Flying Fortress bombers yesterday as the Allies continued efforts to wipe out the submarine menace at the source.

Enemy raiders appearing over the South Wales coastal area last night for the first time this year dropped heavy explosives near a hotel, causing some casualties.

The raiders also were in action over Southwest England districts. A number of places reported heavy explosives attacks and machine gunning.

Determination Against Slavery To Others Grows in Rumania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 17—It is not without significance that increasing outspokenness has characterized the recent utterances made by public figures in Rumanian life. Thus, in a recent pastoral letter addressed to Transylvanian Rumanians of the Greek Orthodox faith, Archbishop Nicholas Balin stated "such sacrifices are not borne and so many tears not shed in order to start new serfdom of peoples.

"If there are still some nations left that cannot give up their craving to live on other peoples' slave labor they are going to be awakened from such dreams," the Archbishop said. "Liberty is to nations as air is to a man's body; all nations need liberty. Should this war not end with the freedom of every nation, the world will never achieve peace."

A similar attitude was taken by King Mikhail in an address given before the diplomatic corps in Bucharest last month when he expressed his country's longing for peace founded on justice and liberty. All reports from Rumania speak of increasing desire for immediate peace in view of appalling sacrifices in recent months.

Such statements as the above, coming from the King and Archbishop, set the seal on speeches by certain leading politicians who have never succumbed to the idea of foreign domination and also explain the recent abortive attempt on the part of the Iron Guardists to liquidate these leaders.

'Last Message' Sender Held as War Prisoner

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Sergeant Irving Strobing, the radio operator who tapped out the famous "last message from Corregidor" minutes before the Philippine Island fortress fell to the Japanese, was not killed when the Japanese took over, his parents said Feb. 16.

Samuel and Minnie Strobing, Brooklyn, said they have been informed by the War Department that their son is a prisoner of the Japanese and that his name has been removed from the list of those "missing in action."

Pioneer Diesel Motorship Selandia Sunk by Enemy After 30-Year Career

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Confirmation of the sinking by enemy action of the motorship Selandia, pioneer diesel motor-propelled ocean vessel, which Winston Churchill, as First Lord of the Admiralty, called "the most perfect maritime masterpiece of the century," has been received at the New York offices of the East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen, Denmark. The time and place of the sinking were not disclosed.

The Selandia was built in the great shipyards of Burmeister and Wain, which have been used by the Nazi invaders for building Diesel engines for their submarines, and which, according to the British, were "almost completely destroyed in the bombing of Copenhagen Jan. 27."

The launching of the Selandia in 1912 opened a new era in the history of modern shipping, making possible the giant motor-propelled ocean greyhounds. On her maiden trip to London the ship caused a sensation, being visited by hundreds interested in shipping and shipbuilding.

In its world-wide net of trade routes the East Asiatic Company used more than 25 ocean-going vessels of various tonnage. As a result of the success of the Selandia, the company displaced all of its steamships with new and larger motorships.

The Selandia was used by the East Asiatic Company on its regular passenger and freight service in the Far East, covering 22,000 sea miles on each trip between its home port, Copenhagen, and Bangkok and other Far Eastern stops.

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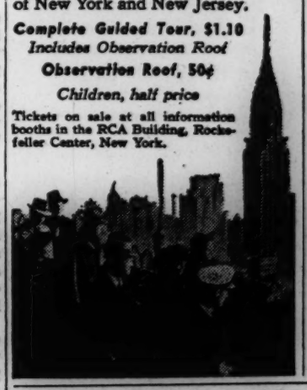

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India Debates Issues Raised by Gandhi Fast

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 17—Reactions from various sections of India on Mohandas K. Gandhi's three-weeks fast are becoming apparent.

In the adjournment debate by both Houses of the Central Legislature Feb. 15, Gandhi supporters dwelt emotionally on Mr. Gandhi's position as India's greatest man, with a unique national and international reputation. They stressed the disastrous effect of a possible fatal outcome of the fast upon the future of Indo-British relations. They appealed to Indian members of the Executive Council to promote his unconditional release.

Some, while disclaiming belief in the fasting method, expressed hope such release might cause an atmosphere favorable to solving political problems.

The Moslem League leader in the Assembly declared that the tragic decision of the Congress on civil disobedience last August was responsible for the "unprecedented violence" that had taken place throughout the country. Published correspondence, he said, contained no evidence that Mr. Gandhi is considering any practicable solution to the Hindu-Moslem problem. Full responsibility of maintaining law and order, he said, rested with the Government, which must decide the best course of action.

Same Challenge

A representative of the European group in the Assembly said that the fast was simply the same challenge to authority as that of last August—put forward in another form. His group fully appreciated the great respect entertained for Mr. Gandhi and sympathized with the horror that a fatal result fast would evoke, but viewed with equal horror the passing of all innocent victims who perished violently as the result of the declaration of civil disobedience. The fast was coercion and no government could submit to it, he said.

Sir Reginald Maxwell, a British member, said the movement launched by Congress at a time of great danger from Japan had been decisively defeated. Now, he said, they were trying to rehabilitate themselves and repudiate the consequences that followed. As Mr. Gandhi said he would not fast except as a prisoner, the fast could be interpreted only as a demand for release. Yet Mr. Gandhi had in the past condemned hunger striking as a means of securing release.

The Congress resolution last August allowed no room for compromise. When the Government found it could only prevent the fast only by unconditional release, it had no choice but to adhere to its declared policy. It could only hope he might realize the peril of his folly and the unworthiness of attempting to do what might prove beyond his powers.

Council Debate

Debate took a similar course in the Council of State. Some speakers held that the saving of Mr. Gandhi's life was the only thing that mattered. Others, both Hindu and Moslem, expressed doubt whether release would have an effect of ending the deadlock or promoting communal settlement.

Outside opinion has been reflected in numerous resolutions by Chambers of Commerce and statements by politicians and industrial magnates urging Mr. Gandhi's release. The Hindu Mahasabha passed a resolution saying that if his health became seriously endangered, the Government should set aside political considerations and release him to save his life. But the resolution also criticised the use of fasting as a political weapon and warned Congress against exploitation of this particular fast for political ends.

A conference of prominent men has been summoned to meet here at the end of the week to discuss the situation arising from the fast. Among signatories to the invitation is C. Rajagopalachariar, who had previously issued a statement urging Mr. Gandhi's release. Considering Mr. Rajagopalachariar's own views regarding the Congress policy adopted last August, it is felt that he might more appropriately have gone to Poona to try to persuade Mr. Gandhi to abandon his fast.

Letter to Gandhi

A letter sent by him and three others to Mr. Gandhi stated that without a Congress League settlement, British withdrawal would mean chaos. "We consider it wrong to formulate a demand which if complied with must necessarily lead to anarchy or to frame a program of widespread self-inflicted sufferings based on the refusal of such a demand."

It pointed out also that in the critical international situation, "the party to gain immediately by the movement will be Japan," and that the movement would only produce "more intense and large-scale repression and suffering which will facilitate Japanese invasion and occupation."

In a brief reply, Mr. Gandhi, though inviting further argument, treated these warnings rather lightly, remarking, "Let not your fear of the Japs betray you into a worse state of things." Perhaps after such failure last summer, Mr. Rajagopalachariar feels more hopeful of approaching the Government than directly to attempt to deflect Mr. Gandhi from his fixed purpose.

Jinnah Declines

Mohamad A. Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, who was invited to the proposed conference, declined, saying Mr. Gandhi's fast is a matter "for the Hindu leaders to consider." He added that any demand conceded on such coercive methods would be bound to mean a sacrifice of vital interests of the Moslems in India. He said that great political issues and complex political problems of this subcontinent involving the destinies of millions cannot be settled or solved by the methods of fasting adopted by Mr. Gandhi.

Ending on an unwonted note of conciliation, Mr. Jinnah expresses the hope that efforts "may lead to the path of reason and peace and then there would come an opportunity for friendly negotiations which might, I trust, result in a settlement satisfactory not only to the two major nations of Hindus and Moslems but to all other interests and minorities concerned."

The Moslem League paper Dawn takes a similar line. It declared editorially Dec. 15, "The Moslems can do very little in this fast business, which is the sequel to a miscarried Congress enterprise, but we would sympathize with the personal feeling of those Hindu leaders who might still endeavor to plead with the Mahatma and persuade him to terminate his fast." On Dec. 16 it urged leaders about to meet in Delhi not to confine their energy to the Delhi front, but to realize the true issues underlying the fast and find means of averting tragedy. "The second front worth opening is in Poona, where appeals to desist might be made before it is too late."

Taking a Peek at the Japanese

Associated Press

Frank Knox at Guadalcanal

The Secretary of the Navy squats on the ground before a set of captured Japanese binoculars for a look at the enemy positions on Guadalcanal. Picture was taken during the Navy Secretary's tour of United States Pacific bases and before the Japanese withdrew from Guadalcanal.

Australia Joins Soviet Celebration

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, Feb. 17

Prime Minister John Curtin appealed today to Australia's people to join celebrations Tuesday, Feb. 23, on the 25th anniversary of the formation of Russia's Red Army.

The Soviet Union's flag will fly throughout the continent on the day.

The celebrations, the Prime Minister said, will express a "sense of deep gratitude felt toward the Russian people for their devotion to the cause of the United Nations."

Finn Vote: No Choice but to Fight On

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 17—Re-election of Risto Ryti as President of Finland for another two-year term is regarded here as meaning that the Finnish people reluctantly have decided that the course they have been following for the past 18 months still is the only one open to them.

In other words, it is believed they have decided to stay in the war, not because they want to, but because they can't get out.

Much evidence is available both that they want peace and that they already have realized that Germany is unlikely to win. The clearest example of this realization reported so far was President Ryti's address to the Diet a few days prior to his re-election when he not only stressed Finland's devotion to democracy but appealed to "civilized nations" to recognize that "a nation is justified in fighting for its life and liberty."

These remarks were immediately radiocast to Britain.

Admit Axis on Defensive

Similarly in radio war commentaries Finnish speakers now frankly admit the Axis is on the defensive and the United Nations have outstripped the Axis in the armaments race.

One speaker went as far as to say he thought invasion of Norway "improbable till the Mediterranean had been reopened."

Finnish leaders also have been at pains to stress that the country's sole aim is maintenance of its independence and that it regards its future as being bound up more closely with Scandinavia than with either Germany or Russia.

An unmistakable hint of the feelings of a large proportion of the Finnish people is given in the declaration issued by the Social-Democratic Party Jan. 14 after a council meeting at which the Party decided to support President Ryti's candidature.

"Isolated War"

The resolution declared Finland is fighting an "isolated war," and not for the interests of the great powers on either side.

It added, "Finland is free to quit the war as soon as a suitable opportunity presents itself and the country's liberty and independence have been rendered secure."

At present, however, the Finns not only are wholly dependent upon German help for essential foodstuffs, but they also have a considerable number of German soldiers in their midst, particularly in Lapland facing Murmansk. If German supplies were to be dried up, the Finns, in default of some contact with the Western powers by sea, would inevitably starve.

The Russians have no food to spare even if they were ready to conclude peace, of which there is no sign at present. With the Germans in Petsamo, the Northern Norway sea route to Britain and the United States is sealed, and that goes, therefore, for the fate of Finland, too.

Meanwhile, Germany, though doling out supplies only in driblets, does allow some cargoes to go through and beginning in February the Lahti Radio announced a Finnish-Danish trade agreement whereby the Finns are promised 2,700 tons of butter.

Nazi Pressure

But they are getting shorter and shorter of sugar and probably of wheat. Some observers believe that recent reports of impending peace negotiations are an attempt on the part of the Finns to bring pressure to bear on the Germans to release more of these much-needed commodities.

An alternative suggestion is that the peace-feeler reports emanate from the Germans themselves and are designed to force denials from Helsingfors with a view to increasing the difficulty of the Finns in withdrawing from the war, as Germans know they would like to.

Be that as it may, most judges consider that President Ryti, like Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim, is too closely identified with the war policy to be acceptable to the Russians as sponsor of a negotiated peace. Swedish papers were analyzing peace probabilities before the Presidential election as to the most acceptable candidate to the Russians. The fact that the Electoral College preferred Mr. Ryti is therefore regarded as tantamount to admitting that the Finns do not regard a peace move as a practical proposition at present.

Finn Cabinet Resigns After Ryti Re-election

By the Associated Press

Helsingfors, Finland, Feb. 17

Premier John W. Rangell announced last night the resignation of his Cabinet, an expected sequel to the reëlection of Risto Ryti as President Feb. 15.

An Associated Press dispatch from Helsingfors Feb. 15 said that a Cabinet reshuffle—for which a full Cabinet resignation would be customary—could be expected by March 1, date of the beginning of President Ryti's new term.

Eastern War Time Retained in Detroit

DETROIT, Feb. 17 (AP)—Detroit voters indorsed the City Council's decision to retain eastern war time by a 2 to 1 vote in a straw ballot conducted in connection with primary election Feb. 15. War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson had urged the course to keep war production in Detroit's war factories synchronized with Washington.

In 200 of 1,057 Detroit precincts the vote for continuing eastern war time was 7,499 to 3,429.

Western Michigan communities generally changed to central war time at 2 a. m., eastern war time, yesterday. The State Legislature had enacted legislation making central war time "official" for the State, formerly in the central time zone and removed from it by similar legislation, but made special provisions for cities and counties whose local legislative bodies wished to retain "fast" time.

Nazis' Hope of New Munich Seen in Bogey of Bolshevism

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Authorities of the F. C. C. predicted that if German losses in Russia continued, an intensification of Nazi propaganda stressing "Germany as a bulwark against Bolshevism" was to be expected. Current F. C. C. analyses made available by the Office of War Information bear this out, and show that the Nazis are preparing the ground for a future peace offensive based on fear and distrust of Russia and certain circles within the United Nations.

In the speeches made on the tenth anniversary of the Third Reich, and in subsequent propaganda for world consumption, Russian military strength is being stressed as never before. This has the dual aim of preparing the German people for new sacrifices in a "back to the wall" struggle, and of frightening the people of the United Nations whose fear of Russia and Communism has been built up by propaganda of the last two decades.

As a corollary of this, defensive reassurance rose from 31 per cent of the statements in Hitler's speech of Sept. 30 to 47 per cent in his speech of Nov. 8 and 77 per cent in the Goebbels-Hitler speech of Jan. 30. This took the form chiefly of references to past Nazi trials and subsequent successes; reviews of Nazi social "reconstruction"; and projection of blame for the war on the Versailles Treaty and Bolshevik aggression.

Most striking of all in the recent Nazi statements is their silence on the fighting between Germany and the Anglo-American powers. The war is reduced to a German-Russian battle.

The Nazi-U-boat campaign, for example, has been played up in past months as a substitute for victories on land. Hitler has mentioned it in every major speech since the beginning of the war. But on Jan. 30 none of the three German leaders even mentioned this phase of the fighting.

Also for the first time, there was not one reference to Japan in any of the three speeches. The North African campaign was likewise ignored, as was the possibility of a second front on the European continent. Marshal Hermann Göring mentioned the air war against Germany, but only briefly and with apparent reluctance.

Finally, attacks on Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt were missing in the three speeches and in subsequent propaganda. Roosevelt's name appeared only once on Jan. 30, although Woodrow Wilson was attacked sharply. And the usual references to the disintegration of the British Empire were also missing.

These facts would seem to indicate that the Nazis wish to open the way for a new Munich, perhaps on a world-wide anti-Communist basis. This, perhaps, represents the last hope of the Nazis for a peace in which they may preserve at least part of their military gains.

Oral Pact Terms Ordered Carried Out

OWOSSO, Mich., Feb. 17 (AP)—Circuit Judge J. H. Collins has ordered a stay-at-home physician to pay his former partner, now in the Medical Corps, 25 per cent of his net income for the duration of the war.

Dr. V. E. Linden, a lieutenant in the Medical Corps, brought the action against Dr. Verne Hoshel as a suit for specific performance of contract.

Dr. Linden asserted that he entered the service relying upon an oral agreement, reached soon after Pearl Harbor, that one of the partners was likely to be called and that the one who remained at home would share his income with the other.

Judge Collins said in his opinion that Dr. Hoshel admitted an oral agreement, but declined to put it in writing or observe it "for various reasons, none of which in the opinion of the court is tenable."

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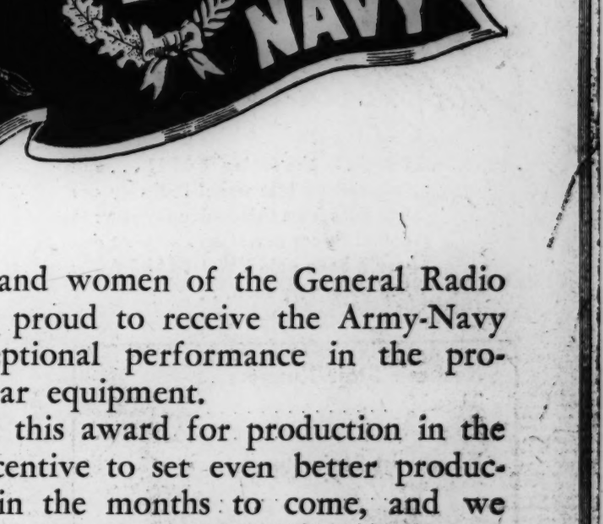

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Beveridge Plan: How Soon in Effect?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 17—As Parliamentary debate on the Beveridge Report on social security gets under way, the issue at stake in the House of Commons is no longer whether the plan should be adopted, but how fast.

Acceptance of the broad lines of the Beveridge scheme to abolish poverty now is certain. The main question that remains to be decided is how quickly the Government will act and how far it will go in giving early effect to the practical measures of social insurance which the Beveridge Report recommends.

Signs that the Cabinet intended to follow a "go slow" policy of approving the plan in theory but postponing its application in practice aroused strong Parliamentary support for more drastic action.

Motion Criticized

Both inside and outside Commons, there has been a barrage of criticism leveled at the motion on which the three-day debate takes place. The motion states "that this House welcomes the report of Sir William Beveridge on social insurance and allied services as a comprehensive review of present provisions in this sphere and as a valuable aid in determining the lines on which development of legislation should be pursued as part of the Government's policy of postwar reconstruction."

Even The Times of London criticizes this "somewhat anemic motion" and comes out strongly in favor of "a clear promise of action."

Within Parliament, a total of seven amendments to the motion has been tabled. The most important is that backed by 40 young Conservatives which urges the Government to set up a Ministry of Social Security at once "for the purpose of giving effect to the principles of the report."

Postponement Asked

At the other end of the scale is an amendment carrying four Conservative signatures which requests the Government to postpone any legislation committing the nation to the financial expenditure which the Beveridge scheme involves "until postwar reconstruction proposals of the Government for employment of the people and restoration of British export trade shall have been presented to Parliament."

Although this view has a certain amount of support in business circles, it clearly is not representative of the attitude of either Parliament or the Government itself. The sentiment of the House as a whole, as well as of the Cabinet, is that the Beveridge scheme should be put into effect as soon as practical.

But it undoubtedly is true that great difference of opinion exists as to just how rapidly it is possible to proceed with application of the scheme in wartime. The main value of the debate will be to clarify this point.

Labor Hits 'Obscurity' On Beveridge Plan

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 17

Dissatisfied with the outline given yesterday by Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council and a member of the War Cabinet, of the Government's proposals for legislation based on the report, the Administrative Committee of the Labor Party introduced a motion in Commons demanding an early implementation of the Beveridge Plan.

The Evening News termed Sir John's speech "lukewarm" and "obscure."

Sir John had said that the Government would seek to enact as much of the Beveridge Plan as possible "in principle."

Labor Party Split

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The British Labor Party appeared split yesterday over the Government's announced policy for implementing Sir William H. Beveridge's social-security program.

Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council and member of the War Cabinet, told the House of Commons at the start of a three-day debate on the Beveridge Plan that the Government would implement as much of it as possible "in principle" without definite commitments.

One faction of the Labor Party lined up with the Government.

But as soon as the first day's debate ended, the Administrative Committee of the Parliamentary Labor Party met and expressed what the British Press Association termed "indignation" at the "inclusive tone" of the Government pronouncement.

Four Labor members — James Griffiths, Alfred Barnes, Ellis Smith, and Emanuel Shinwell—gave notice of an official Labor Party amendment to an all-party motion of "welcome" for the Beveridge Report.

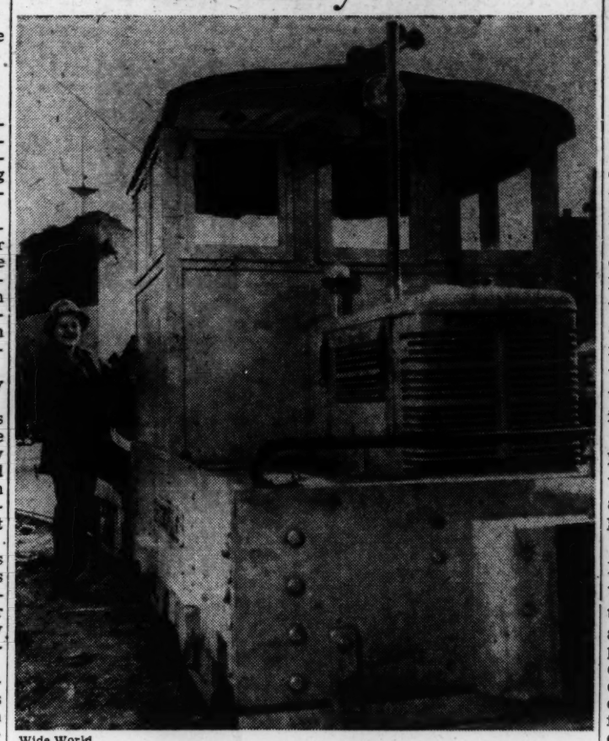
The amendment expressed dissatisfaction with the Government's policy and urged reconsideration "with a view to early implementation."

The Press Association said the amendment brought about a "crisis" in the Labor Party and reported there was a suggestion that Labor Minister Ernest Bevin; Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, who presumably are backing the Government stand as members of the War Cabinet, should leave the Cabinet because of the Party's stand.

Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Barnes were the official Labor Party speakers in the first day of debate.

Mr. Anderson said the Government, as a first step, intended to introduce bills to provide complete medical treatment for every man, woman, and child in Britain and development of services for children.

'Mrs. Casey Jones'



Wide World

Mrs. George Scott Wallace

That's her real name, but Casey Jones was an engineer and Mrs. Scott is one also. She stands beside the 10,000-ton diesel-powered giant she drives about the Todd Shipyards, Hoboken, N. J., hauling flatcars loaded with machinery of all kinds, steel plates and other heavy material so necessary in the making of ships. Mrs. Wallace, mother of two children, attended the University of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania School of Social Services.

Hoover Lauds War Effort Of U. S. Services

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Speaking briefly about the role of the engineer in the war and the peace to follow: former President Hoover, in an unscheduled appearance at the annual dinner of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers here last night, voiced the hope that those trained as engineers in concentrated 15 months' courses during the war will return to the universities after the war and get "the real engineering education they will need."

"I know we will solve our problems and I know we will win this war because the Army, the Navy and industry are doing the job," Mr. Hoover declared.

William M. Jeffers, National Rubber Director and President of the Union Pacific Railroad, pictured a new era of transportation after the war. He envisaged competition between the various forms of transportation in the postwar era, but saw as one of the lessons of the war that all the various forms of transport are dependent on one another.

"When this war is over the world will have to be rebuilt, and America will have to contribute its part in the job of superintending that reconstruction," Mr. Jeffers held.

"Perhaps the greatest lesson of this war is that which is being taught the average citizen, namely, that the domestic economy of this country depends upon transportation, not only the transportation that is afforded by railroads, airplanes, busses and trucks, but also the individual transportation which each family has in its automobiles."

Several awards were bestowed on individuals who have made notable contributions to the advancement of mining and metallurgy in the past year. Certificates of honorary membership in the Institute were given Dr. Paul D. Merica, Vice-President of the International Nickel Company, and Essington Lewis, Director General of Munitions and Aircraft Production for the Commonwealth of Australia. Sir Owen Dixon, Australian Minister, accepted the certificate for his fellow countryman.

The Anthony F. Lucas Medal went to John Robert Suman, Vice-President of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, of Houston, Texas; the Robert W. Hunt Award to Marcus A. Grossman, Director of Research, Chicago District, of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation; the J. E. Johnson, Jr., Award to James M. Stapleton, Superintendent of Blast Furnaces at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's South Works at Chicago.

Champion Herbert Mathewson, Professor of Metallurgy at Yale University, was inducted as President of the Institute.

Navy Shipyard Absentees Must Face Draft Boards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The United States has declared a side war against absenteeism in war plants.

Absences, both "unavoidable" and "inexcusable," have become such an interference with war production in this country that a House Naval Affairs Committee unanimously moved yesterday to report to local Selective Service Boards the names of men of draft age unnecessarily absent from navy shipyards where their absence was found responsible for delaying shipbuilding.

Another amendment is under consideration which would extend the "work or fight" order to absentees in private shipbuilding yards.

"No man who is classed as an essential workman has a right to a deferment if he remains away from work unnecessarily. It will be up to the Board to take proper steps in these cases. If they don't, Congress will have to pass another law," warned Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Naval Affairs Committee Chairman.

10 P. C. Increase Possible

Donald M. Nelson, WPB chief, says there could be a 10 per cent increase in war production this year if the number of workers absenting themselves from jobs can be cut in half.

He also says the nation can reach its plane output goal if absenteeism in airplane factories, now running as high as 10 per cent in some places can be reduced to 2 per cent.

Job absences is not a new problem in the United States but wartime has made it more serious in extent and in its effect on the piled-up production needs, a joint study just made by the War Manpower Commission, War and Navy Departments, Martime Commission, WPB, Labor Department and OWI, concludes.

On the local level, government and private industries has initiated a variety of campaigns to discourage absences from the work bench.

The New Britain, Conn., Machine Co. announced this week that it will give an award of a Hitler plaque inscribed with a swastika to the department which has the worst absentee record of the week.

Must Make Up Time Lost

One labor-management committee in an Elgin, Ill., plant requires that every absent employee shall work as many hours as he lost in his absence, for which he is paid in war bonds and stamps.

The House amendment aimed at absentees was offered by Representative Lyndon B. Johnson (D) of Texas who declared:

"Persistent reports have indicated that the rate of worker absenteeism from both civilian and military factories and establishments has been increasing at an alarming rate.

"The purpose of the amendment is to provide a public record with respect to civilian employees in navy yards and stations so that the appropriate selective service boards may be able more intelligently to act upon pending applications for occupational deferments or in connection with occupational deferments which have already been granted."

Government agencies have no complete statistics on absenteeism, because of the many factors involved in job absences. In cases where an industry is hoarding workers, the blame sometimes lies with the employer if men or women decide to stay home.

Much Is Preventable

Chief type of absenteeism the Government is trying to root out is that classed as "inexcusable," caused by "inadequate supervision, bad scheduling of work and failure to obtain all necessary materials in advance, labor hoarding, after-payday absences, time off to keep social engagements, hangovers and 'war prosperity.'"

Before the war a job absence rate of about 3 per cent was common in industry in the United States. Now job absence, on a monthly basis, according to the Office of War Information, may be twice this figure.

Institution of the 48-hour day in 32 war centers is not expected to increase absenteeism in war plants materially, since workers in them are already putting in 48 hours or more, but it may become an added problem in civilian businesses.

Slowness in the establishment of child-care centers, plus congestion in many commercial laundries and other housekeeping problems, have tended to increase absenteeism among women workers.

Power of U. S. Navy Planes Charts a New Era in Air

Continued from Page 1

Only this time the dreams are coming true. All that can be said is that the tests, now well advanced, show a type of power which will put American aviation into an entirely new era.

3. The large planes of the immediate future will have a maneuverability far beyond the scope of the smaller ships of a few years ago. And these same devices will give to the American dive bombers a speed and control which will far surpass anything which the Stukas have disclosed on any field of battle in this war.

4. High performance levels will be less dependent than hitherto upon high octane gasoline. This is a major consideration for the United Nations which in many aspects of their campaign must carry their fuel supplies over tedious and expensive miles.

5. The problem of icing has been approached with research of startling originality. We watched tests in progress in a "cold room" which showed the practical mastery of this difficult problem of high altitude and Polar flying. The process is completely automatic. Once in the air the pilot need give the matter no concern.

6. Antiaircraft protection, too, is keeping pace. Earlier on the tour we were given some insight into the new armament and the new control methods by which the effect of antiaircraft fire from shipboard is being materially increased.

On the newer ships hardly an inch of deck space isn't covered with something that goes off. As a naval officer, back from the battles of the Pacific, said, when asked what was needed, "Pistols, more pistols." He has them now. One type has so increased its antiaircraft guns that the total crew complement has nearly doubled.

But what of the Germans? The information is not complete. Nor do Military Intelligence men intend to let the Nazis know how much we know. But it is known that the Germans are experimenting with more high altitude bombing. They, too, are attempting to increase their top performance. But there appear to be limits both on their experimentation and their research of a kind to which the designers of United Nations are not subjected.

For example, one device which we saw involved an original development cost of $2,000,000. With all their confiscated resources it is not the sort of thing that the Germans are believed capable of undertaking at the present stage of the war.

No responsible strategists will say that the Germans are not capable of launching one more air offensive. But they believe that every moment that the offensive is delayed will swing the balance further toward the side of the United Nations.

That is the goal to which the country's aircraft manufacturers, as symbolized by Pratt and Whitney, are committed. There is a sign on the stairway leading to the vast machine shop where the parts for experimental motors are produced. It reads:

"Badges are to be worn over the heart in plain sight at all times."

And the workers who man the machines which make the planes for the boys "upstairs" indeed wear their task upon their hearts.

Russia Proves Vital Role Of Strong Reserve Units

Continued from Page 1

the Balkans, or in western continental Europe.

Recent figures indicate that apart from German and satellite troops on the Russian front Hitler has disposed of eight divisions in Norway, forty in France and the Low Countries, eight in the Balkans, perhaps seven in North Africa—besides some 40 second-line divisions in Germany proper.

From which of these sources dare he draw to form a strategic reserve for Russia?

He certainly won't take any from North Africa, so we may expect him to thin out his troops in Norway, France, and the Balkans, and there have been indications that he is doing so.

But the situation in the Ukraine is so fluid that it would be risky to concentrate a reserve very far forward. He may thus be compelled to let his forward troops retire even farther west than the Dnieper Line and console himself by the thought that he is likely to get better value out of his Rumanian allies when they have the task of defending their own frontiers.

One of the most interesting speculations is whether Hitler will be able to hold on to the Crimea. He must, of course, do so as long as possible in order to let out at the north end refugees from the Caucasus who may have escaped across the Kerch Strait.

But German troops in the Crimea would be entirely isolated should the Russian advance gain possession of the lateral railway which leads from the mainland to the Crimean Peninsula.

The situation in brief as I see it is:

If the thaw comes quickly, Hitler has a chance of holding the Crimea and the line of the Dnieper and may be able to form a reserve of perhaps 10 divisions in the area of Kiev.

If the thaw is much delayed the Russians won't be stopped by any reserve Hitler is likely to be able to bring to the scene of fighting, and the German armies may well be driven back to the general line of Odessa, Kiev, and the Pripet Marshes.

Supplies for No. Africa Saved By Night Fighters of the RAF

Continued from Page 1

raiding dangerous and costly the operations of the Axis switched to night attacks on the Bone harbor and the airfield of the town, all concentrated together within a small target area.

The night fighters soon changed all that. They made it so expensive and hazardous for the enemy that the raids steadily diminished in number, and the challenge to the Allies all-important supply efforts was successfully met.

It was a new problem in air warfare to locate night fighters on airfields where subjection to attacks offered them only the most meager servicing facilities.

One forward detachment had as its "operating room" in the middle of the airfield that was merely an open space, a gasoline tin with a telephone on top of it, and more tins ranged in a semicircle as seats.

Strict Censorship Kept

At the time the whole subject of night fighters was rigidly banned by the censor. But now I can disclose some of the facts recounted by the commanding officer of the first detachment from Britain to go into action, a squadron leader from Hobart, Tasmania.

His planes went into action for the first time on the night following the afternoon they arrived. The pilots didn't have time even to extract their folded camp beds from the Beaufighters and took them into a battle that cost the Axis five planes before morning.

The crews were too busy fueling the capacious tanks from four-gallon gasoline tins to attend to their own comfort, and it wasn't until after the first sortie was carried out and three raiders destroyed that they contrived a meal of sardines, biscuits and tepid tea.

Repairs With Clasp Knives

There was only a handful of ground mechanics with specialized knowledge of Beaufighter aircraft and these were helped by maintenance crews borrowed from a fighter squadron using the same airfield.

Refuelling itself took up so much time and engaged the attention of such a high proportion of pilots and ground crews available that servicing jobs normally considered essential had to be omitted altogether in some cases, and it was often a choice between leaving the machine unserviced in order to fill up the tanks or servicing it and leaving refuelling to the last minute.

In one sortie John Player and his navigator literally threw down their last gasoline tin immediately before they climbed aboard and took off in the dark.

The tools available were so limited that repair jobs had to be done with clasp knives. How little this perpetual "flap" [as RAF people term any emergency state of excitement] affected efficiency can be judged from the fact that after the tank-filling rush mentioned John Player and his partner accounted for three enemy planes in one expedition. It was for this triple achievement that Pilot Player assumes that he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

One Man Rules War Output

Continued from Page 1

elimination of Mr. Eberstadt, who was formerly Chairman of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

"Material control and production control today are all one integrated job," said Mr. Nelson. "They cannot be considered separately. They must be directed as one job, not two."

Apart from the inherent efficiency of the new centralization of authority in single hands, there is no doubt that its purpose also was to make sure that the War Production Board retains full control over the nation's economy and will continue to be in a position to fit war needs and civilian needs into a common pattern. There is no evidence that the Army and Navy demands will receive less consideration, but civilian necessities may receive more.

This is underlined by the statement issued by a group of Senators yesterday headed by Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia in which they declared:

"We cannot too strongly say how heartily we approve the decision which has emerged today from the controversy in the War Production Board that one man shall assume and exercise full control over and responsibility for war production in all its phases respecting procurement, scheduling, and planning.

Mr. Wilson takes over all the duties formerly vested in Mr. Eberstadt, including control of the 30-odd industry divisions and the operations of the controlled materials plan.

By Mr. Nelson's action of about a fortnight ago, Mr. Wilson had already taken over seven of the most important WPB divisions, including machine tools and general industrial equipment.

Mr. Eberstadt, formerly an investment banker in New York, has won high regard in Washington for his capacities and his patriotic devotion to the service of the Government. He is now applying for active duty in the field artillery. He was a Captain of field artillery during the first World War.

Nelson to Quit WPB?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board today pondered suggestions, both from friends and foes, that he follow into retirement Ferdinand Eberstadt, the Vice-Chairman he dismissed.

Mr. Nelson told friends he expected to take a week or two vacation to rest up, to think about the possibility of retiring, and also to give complete freedom to Charles E. Wilson, his new Executive Vice-Chairman, who has taken over all WPB activities.

Among Mr. Nelson's friends, the majority opinion seemed to be against resigning.

If he should resign, however they favored for his successor Mr. Wilson, a self-made man who rose to the head of the General Electric Company.

Opponents of Mr. Nelson, who were reported to have asked the White House to dismiss Mr. Nelson, were said to favor Bernard M. Baruch, who held a similar post in the World War I.

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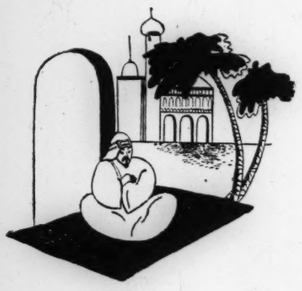

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President Plans to Fight To Guard Postwar Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—President Roosevelt will use the fullest influence of the Administration to prevent Congress from nullifying any of the executive agencies dealing with postwar planning.

The President is not seeking any disputes with Congress he can avoid, but when it comes to postwar planning, both international and domestic, he is prepared to take on whatever controversy may be necessary.

Mr. Roosevelt holds that to plan now to meet the hardest problems of converting the nation's vast war industry to peacetime production and of returning some 11,000,000 men from the armed forces to normal employment is economy, great economy of money and human values.

Cites Resources Board

It was on this basis that the President, a little ironically perhaps, pictured himself at his Tuesday press conference as the watchdog of the Treasury, as a saver, and conversely charged that certain elements of Congress were spendthrifts when they sought to do away with agencies of postwar planning.

Mr. Roosevelt was specifically referring to the National Resources Planning Board whose requested appropriation of $1,400,000 was eliminated a week ago by the House Appropriations Committee. It is expected that efforts will be shortly made on the floor of the House to restore the rejected item.

The President emphasized that the Resources Board was engaged in preparing a program of postwar work projects; projects that would give useful employment to soldiers back from the war and to war production workers dismissed from that activity.

The preparation of such a backlog program in advance of the war's end would save the country billions of dollars, he estimated, besides avoiding the serious employment lag that would come from waiting until the war is over to start the planning.

He contended that if the Government waits until the war is over to begin the program, it will lose a great deal of time and money; money which comes out of the taxpayers' pockets.

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that many legislators and a good part of the general public appeared to be of the opinion that all that was necessary to get a works program started was to appropriate the necessary money. Such people, he said, seemed to think that contracts could be let and men hired the day after the money was appropriated.

Precious Time Lost

The fact is, he held, that unless the program is engineered and "architected" well in advance, months will intervene between the appropriation and the letting of contracts, and more months before workmen are hired and materials assembled.

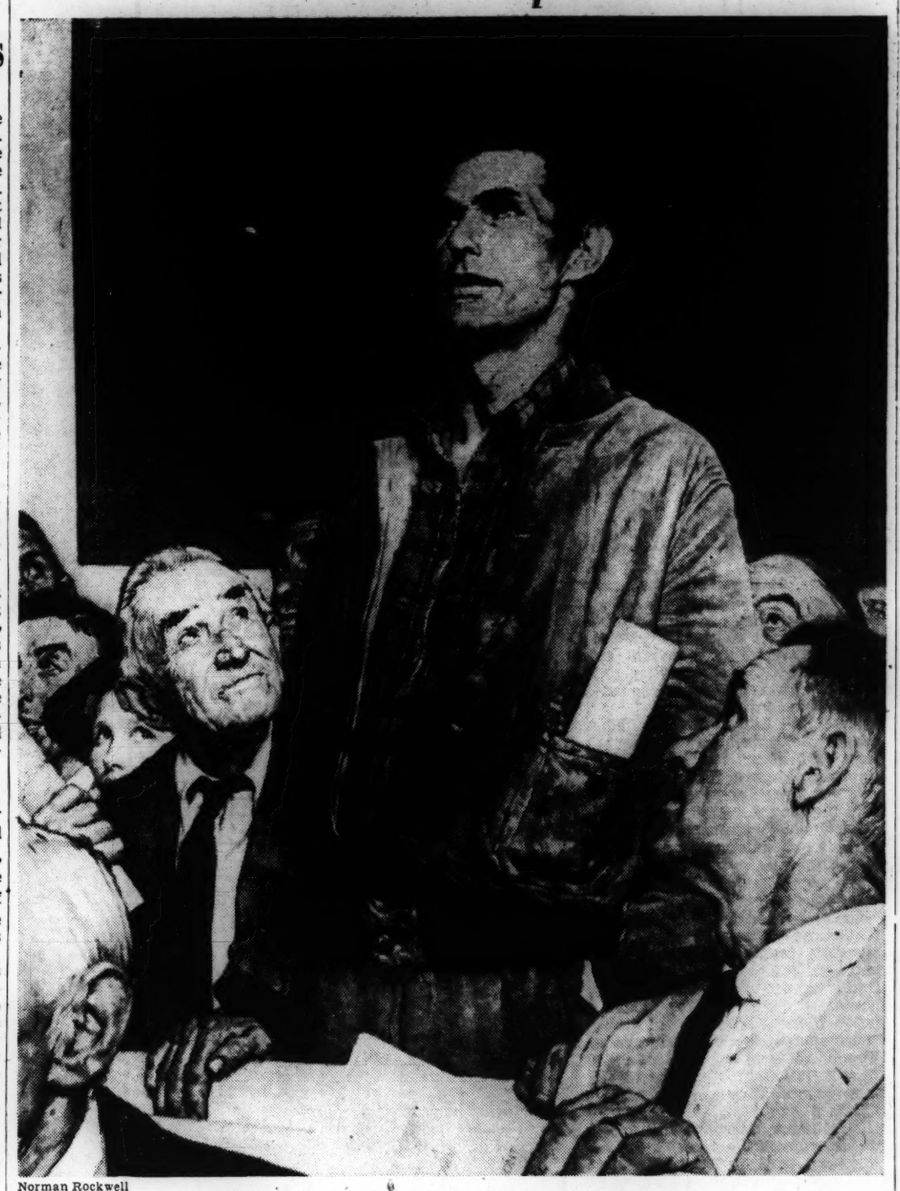
Mr. Roosevelt said the Resources Board very properly had considered such questions as what to do with the many new communities that had sprung up in normally isolated places on account of war production. Would an effort be made now to plan for the use of such installations in the peacetime economy?

Some agency had to do this planning, he suggested, and if Congress felt the Resources Board was not the one to do it, it would be entirely within its right in cutting it off. But he said the Legislative Branch ought to set up another body to do the job if it liquidated this one.

Congress appeared disposed to accept the thesis that postwar planning is a wartime essential, but some members felt that the job belongs to Congress and not to "a bunch of starry-eyed bureaucrats."

Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri told reporters that a subcommittee which eliminated a budgeted $1,400,000 for the National Resources Planning Board considered its usefulness "so doubtful" that it believed a favorable report was not warranted.

'Freedom of Speech'



Norman Rockwell

First of Artist's 'Four Freedoms' Paintings

Noted painter of human-interest subjects has done a full-color series of paintings destined to spread the sentiment of the "Four Freedoms" as outlined by Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt at their first meeting on the Atlantic. The Saturday Evening Post is reproducing the paintings, the first appearing in the Post issue of Feb. 20. The pictures are accompanied with interpretative texts by prominent writers.

Typical U. S. Art and Text Spread 'Freedoms' Message

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17 — To help spread the sentiment of the "Four Freedoms" throughout the world, the Saturday Evening Post today printed a color reproduction of the first of Norman Rockwell's paintings of the "Four Freedoms." Accompanying this first painting on "Freedom of Speech" is a text by Booth Tarkington.

Subsequent issues of the Post will carry reproductions of Rockwell's other Freedoms and accompanying interpretations on each Freedom by well-known American writers:

"Freedom of Worship," Feb. 27 with article by Will Durant; "Freedom From Want," March 6, with interpretation by Carlos Bulosan, Filipino poet; "Freedom From Fear," March 13, with text by Stephen Vincent Benet.

The idea for the visual interpretation of the Four Freedoms originated with Rockwell, who in turn received his inspiration from President Roosevelt's message to Congress of Jan. 6, 1941. For the past year and a half Rockwell has labored over the project, using his Arlington, Vt., neighbors as models, with the final results receiving the warm praise of art critics and laymen who have viewed them. The most gratifying praise of all came to Mr. Rockwell last week from the man who inspired him, the President, who termed the paintings a "superb job in bringing home the plain everyday truths behind them."

The Post is using Mr. Rockwell's paintings in a comprehensive program which includes millions of posters by the Office of War Information for countrywide distribution and posting; the presentation of special copies of paintings and text to Mr. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and other United Nations leaders; and the intensive use of the "Freedoms" in a national war bond drive in collaboration with the United States Treasury and leading department stores. It is expected that the originals will tour the country in this bond drive and will finally receive permanent place in the nation's capital.

Following a White House meeting last week, the President addressed this letter of comment to Forrest Davis, associate editor of the Post:

"I am grateful for the reproductions of Norman Rockwell's paintings illustrating the Four Freedoms. He has done a superb job in bringing home the plain everyday truths behind them.

"This is the first pictorial representation I have seen of the staunchly American values contained in the rights of free speech and free worship and our goals of freedom from fear and want.

"Not less vivid than the Rockwell paintings are the textual interpretations of the Four Freedoms by Booth Tarkington, Will Durant, Carlos Bulosan and Stephen Vincent Benet. Their words should inspire all who read them with a deeper appreciation of the way of life we are striving to preserve."

Age Limit Reduced For Coffee Ration

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP) — Ration books of children who were 14 when the books were issued may be used to buy coffee, effective Feb. 20.

At present, ration books cannot be used for coffee unless the holder was 15 at the time the book was issued.

The Office of Price Administration changed this regulation because nearly a year has passed since the books were issued. Hence many of the children who then were 14 now are 15.

New Navy Plane Answer to Subs?

BURBANK, Calif., Feb. 17 (AP)—A new land-based sea raider plane of great striking power, designed particularly to break up submarine wolf packs, is in production at the Vega aircraft plant.

Known as the PV-1, the warplane is being built for the Navy. It carries depth charges or torpedoes, is twin-engined and has defensive and offensive armament.

"This plane has been under military wraps for months," said Courtlandt S. Gross, Vega President. "It has seen action against the enemy on many fronts, however. Many of its features are still cloaked in war secrecy. We hope it will be the answer to America's No. 1 war problem, the submarine."

The P-1 has an extremely long range, considerable radio equipment, has dropable gas tanks, carries a crew of four, has a wing-span of 65 feet, 6 inches, and will land under 80 miles an hour. It can therefore operate off small islands in remote places where long runways are not available.

Nogues Found Hostile to Democracy

ALGIERS, Algeria, Feb. 17 (AP)—It was reported authoritatively that Jean Rigaud has been removed from office as Minister of Interior and Propaganda in the Giraud Government.

He had been one of the most active opponents of any agreement with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader. He formerly was manager of a Rightist newspaper in Paris.

It was indicated his post would be divided into two parts, propaganda and interior.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since the Casablanca conference, which was accompanied by an easing of American censorship in North Africa, disturbing reports on the political situation in Morocco have come to this country.

Fascist organizations were reported to be continuing their terroristic rule over the population, Jew-baiting was said to be occurring almost daily, while pro-Allied Frenchmen were reported to be undergoing ruthless persecution.

The Fighting French are convinced that the French General Resident in Morocco, Gen. August Noguès, is opposed to an understanding between Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Yet among the French pro-consuls in North Africa General Noguès had hesitated to the last minute before accepting French capitulation. In June, 1940, he wrote to Gen. Maxime Weygand, who had ordered him to comply with the terms of the armistice; "If your orders stand, the humiliation will be too much for me, I shall have to resign."

Opposed Nazi Interference

It was General Noguès who vigorously opposed German interference in Moroccan affairs and whose dismissal was asked for repeatedly by the German Armistice Commission.

Observers of North African affairs believed that General Noguès was the key man in Robert D. Murphy's diplomatic game in North Africa and that he would back an Allied occupation force from the beginning. General Noguès was appointed by Léon Blum to his present post and was never linked to any pro-Fascist organization. He was thought to be favorable toward a return of the republican regime.

When, however, the Anglo-American expedition arrived at the Moroccan coast, General Noguès ordered his troops to resist. Violent fighting at Casablanca and other Moroccan key points accounted for more than 75 per cent of American losses. General Noguès only ceased fighting when Admiral Jean François Darlan took over and concluded a deal with the Allies.

Today, the General Resident in Morocco is reported to be doing his best to sabotage Allied efforts against the Vichy Administration and to tone down Fascist legislation. He is even said to be reluctant to help General Giraud to build up a new French Army in North Africa.

The case of General Noguès is interesting not only because he is one of France's most experienced and most successful colonial administrators and because he is—or at least considers himself—an ardent French patriot. It is interesting because his reasoning is typical of many high French officials who, while previously loyal to the Republic, today are defending Vichyism. In some cases the liking for authoritarian methods of government would seem even to prevail over their desire to liberate France from its foreign invaders.

Thin-lipped and sharp-eyed, General Noguès is an ambitious man who believes himself to be the true successor of the great colonial administrator, Marshal Lyautey. Although the government of the Popular Front brought him to his present position, he deeply resented parliamentary interference with his harsh dealing with the natives. When the Vichy regime was established, he soon discovered the charm of an authoritarian setup, leaving him with almost unlimited power to rule over a vast territory. Like most high French officials, he is hierarchically minded and therefore resents a revolutionary general as Charles de Gaulle, whom he considers as a mutineer against military discipline. Moreover, General Noguès has the support of wealthy French industrialists and farmers in Morocco who oppose social changes and of many high officials who are afraid of being dismissed.

These men and the leaders of the French administration are fundamentally Moroccan "isolationists" who resent any interference which would spoil their game. General Noguès resisted equally the authority of the German Armistice Commission and subsequently the Allied occupation of the territory. At the beginning, the general may not have been a Fascist, but today he knows that return to democracy would mean the end of his successful career. It may be assumed that as long as an authority of the type of General Noguès remains in office, French North Africa will not wholeheartedly back the Allied war effort.

General Noguès' resistance to any Allied project of ousting him from his post is further strengthened by those who approve of his protection of the traditional native setup against revolutionary change. If the Moroccan Sultan Sidi Mohammed and his court have proved to be friends of France in its darkest hour, their attitude was determined by loyalty as well as by interest.

The Sultan has not forgotten that in 1936-38, during the native troubles, Mohammed Allal Fassi, leader of the young Moroccan Nationalists (Comité d'Action Marocaine) wanted to make himself Viceroy of Morocco. The native chiefs feel that nationalist elements among the population threaten not only the French regime but also the native traditionalist and feudal setup.

If the ousting of General Noguès at present seems to be difficult for the Allies, they may attempt to counterbalance the General Resident's influence. We may here find an explanation why Marcel Peyrouton was chosen to replace the Lavalist Yves Châtel as Governor-General of Algeria. M. Peyrouton who, in 1936, was dismissed from his post as General Resident of Morocco and replaced by General Noguès, is said to have a personal antipathy to the General.

Much of the critical situation in Morocco turns upon this skilful politician. It is still too soon to say what will be the outcome.

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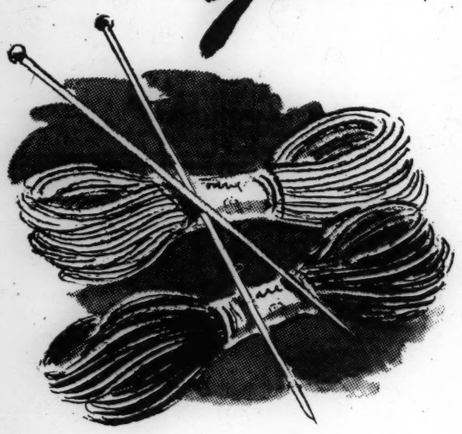

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Industry Forms Postwar Group

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—A major impetus to industry's postwar planning is the challenge of American technological advance, to which the war has given seven-league boots. That's one reason why inquiry at almost any war industry will uncover a committee or official appointed to look into postwar prospects.

Sikorski, General Motors, United States Steel, General Electric, Cessna Aircraft, Eastman Kodak—wherever one turns—wartime necessity, well-known mother of invention, has produced or advanced new metallurgical, chemical or aeronautical techniques, now largely secret, but which one day, when the last shot is fired, will burgeon into helicopters, television, a hundred new plastics, bounceable glass and prefabricated homes.

Housing to Take Big Place

Industry has not relaxed a pound of its pressure for all-out war production. The fact that committees and corporation vice-presidents are giving thought to using these new techniques for postwar products and markets means that industry will be more able to fulfill a task which businessmen argue belongs to them in the postwar world: that of providing the major share of America's jobs and of the goods and services for its high standard of living.

"Literally dozens of committees are at work in the steel industry today, giving a thought to the postwar picture," a steel spokesman declared. No final decisions have been taken, but when peace dawns, the steel companies expect to pour some of the molten metal now going into tanks and armor plate into girders and walls for thousands of partially prefabricated houses. The steel industry is placing heavy reliance on the belief that better housing will become a major concern of the American people after the war.

The steel companies are also counting on world trade demands for steel to rebuild devastated areas of Europe and Asia.

Model of Postwar Auto

The aviation industry is catering to a single customer, the United States Government, but two aircraft plants are even now reported to have automobile designs in the back room. Henry Ford will hardly allow Willow Run to stand idle when the demand for big bombers tapers off. Several concerns, meanwhile, have developed inexpensive, "foolproof" airplanes, just the thing for Sunday afternoon picnics and visiting Aunt Kate.

As for the automobile companies, designs for postwar motor cars are already "in the mill," although manufacturers are guarding against what might be misunderstood publicity on a nonwar activity. One maker of a popular automobile has had a postwar model completed for nearly a year, but the consensus is that the first cars to make their appearance, come peace, will be revamped '42 models.

It may be a year after war's end before the first of the completely re-engineered cars is offered. This will probably have a smaller, higher-compression motor using 100-octane fuel, curved windshields, windows of plexiglass and plenty of colorful plastic trim.

Such is the briefest view of postwar industry where there will be new "giants" in the land and new industrial centers produced by the necessities of wartime dispersal, and where, according to one automobile spokesman, "you'll see aluminum fighting it out with steel for position, increased use of rubber, 100-octane gasoline the general thing and far greater use of plastics."

Industry's spokesmen intimate there may be some Government manpower authority to direct gradual demobilization of men from both the armed forces and the defense plants, so as not to glut the employment market. They say Government and industry must confer on relaxation of wartime controls, and recall that the sudden ending of price controls after World War I opened the way for dangerous inflation.

They emphasize that governmental policy regarding foreign trade and tariffs will determine what foreign markets industry will have and how far the shipyards must contract. Finally, they stress that governmental fiscal policy—whether taxes shall be reduced and whether they shall apply to income or consumption—will determine whether the public will have the funds with which to buy what industry has to offer.

Far-sighted businessmen believe that industry, if it concentrates on steadily expanding production, can successfully weather the postwar re-conversion period and resume its task of providing the major share of jobs in peacetime America.

Whether industry's plans materialize in whirring factory wheels and peak employment will largely depend, the consensus holds, on the foresightedness of industry's own leaders, on what damage inflation and other wartime risks may do to America's economy, and finally, on what kind of governmental policy and mood is in force in Washington when peace is resumed.

Reconversion

Industry's postwar plans receive little attention these days what with news from the battlefronts and industry's converted assembly lines stressing military action and production. But industrial leaders are keenly conscious that a day will come when the mobilization-for-war process must be reversed. The Christian Science Monitor today presents the fourth of four articles outlining industry's views and moves in preparation for that day.

Chicago Drive for New Cruiser

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (AP)—Chicago launched a $40,000,000 bond-selling campaign today—and fast subscription was the goal— to speed the launching of another heavy cruiser to replace the sunken warship bearing the name of the nation's second largest city.

The drive to sell enough bonds to build a new cruiser to replace the U. S. S. Chicago, which was sunk in the Solomons Islands area last month, was announced late yesterday. Before finals plans for the campaign were completed pledges totaling $2,000,000 were received.

Officials of the Illinois war savings staff of the Treasury Department said that a wide-scale program was planned to obtain the goal of 40 million dollars—the estimated cost of the new cruiser—in 40 days. Earlier, the Chicago Daily Times notified the Treasury Department in Washington it was to conduct a war bond drive, and had received assurance of full cooperation.

Schools, civic organizations, labor unions and veterans groups are to be enlisted in the campaign, said Oscar G. Mayer, Chairman of the Cook County War Savings Committee. Detailed plans to permit the various groups to raise the money for building specific parts of the new cruiser is being completed, Mr. Mayer said. More than 6,000 members of the staff's minute man organization will canvass their neighborhood for pledges.

3 Army Fliers Hike 31 Miles In Deep Snow

McCALL, Idaho, Feb. 17 (AP)—Deep snowdrifts into which they sometimes sank hip deep failed to halt a 31-mile hike of three Army airmen who termed the jaunt "a good experience."

"We know we're really tough enough to take it now," said Lieut. Adgate B. Schermerhorn of Ausable Chasm, N. Y., who with two companions reached safety more than two weeks after their plane crash-landed on frozen Loon Lake in mountainous Central Idaho.

Five other occupants of the plane were rescued when civilian flier Penn Stohr sighted them, then landed his ski-equipped plane on the lake.

Lieutenant Schermerhorn and Staff Sergeant Edward M. Freeborg of Wallace, Idaho, and Seattle, reached the Lake Fork Ranger Station, 12 miles east of McCall, late yesterday, 14 days after they left the plane.

A companion, Staff Sergant Ralph Pruitt of Kansas City, Kan., was left six miles behind at an abandoned CCC camp. Sergeant Pruitt had frozen feet and also suffered a knee injury.

From the Ranger Station Lieutenant Schermerhorn telephoned here and Forest Service officials immediately headed a "snowmobile"—a propeller-powered sled—into the mountains to get them.

Lieutenant Schermerhorn said he and his companions took a shotgun from the plane.

At night they huddled under trees, sheltering themselves with boughs, or burrowed into nine-foot snow drifts. Sometimes the snow was frozen solidly enough to walk on, but sometimes they sank into it hip deep. They had no snow shoes.

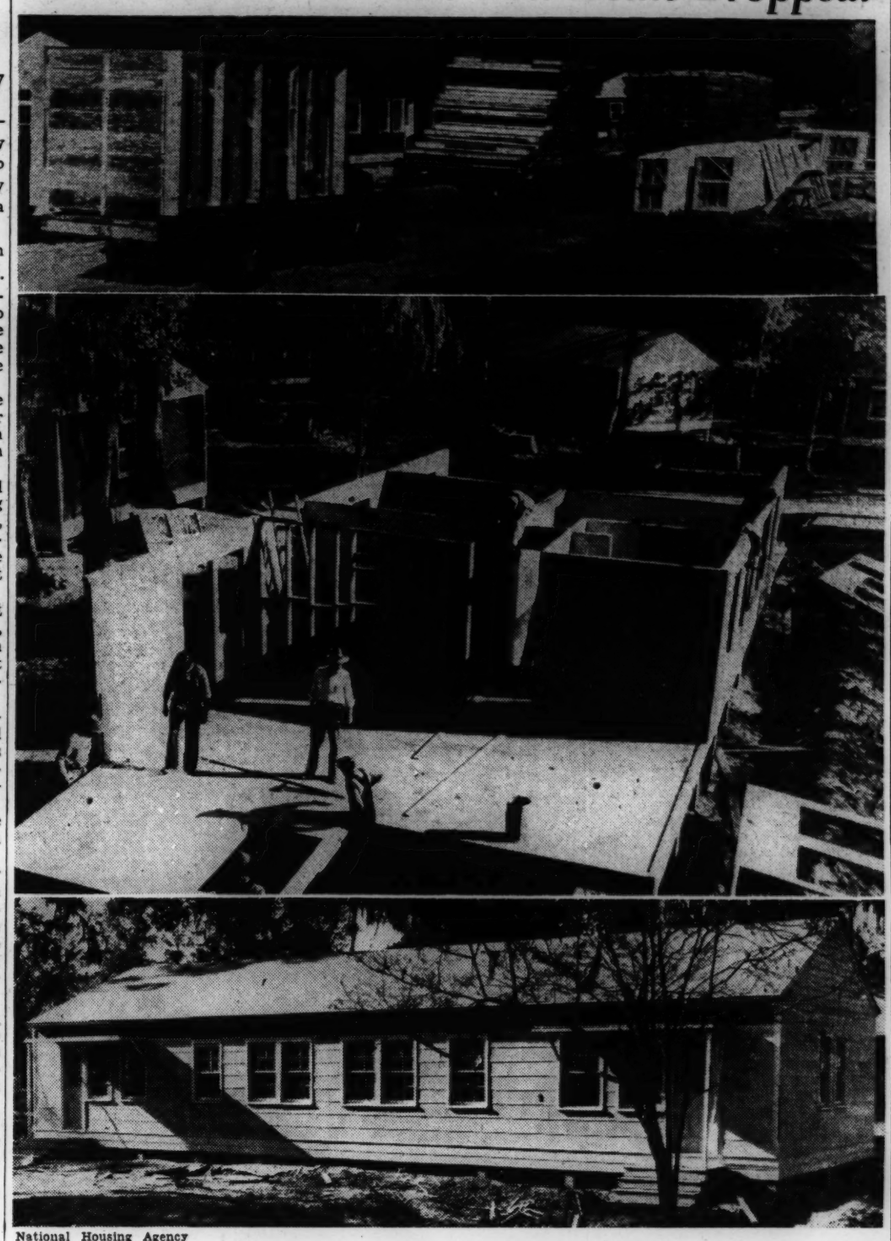
Mr. Stohr said aerial reconnaissance showed the men followed a 31-mile route from the lake to the ranger station, crossing one 7,000-foot summit. They wore only light flying jackets.

"We never were downhearted," said Lieutenant Schermerhorn. "We knew we could get out all right. We never worried about ourselves. We could have kept on for two more days."

When Little Makes Much

If every housewife in the United States saved 4 ounces of waste cooking fats in a week, it would produce enough glycerine for the requirements of 13,000,000 pounds of double base powder, used as a high explosive.

Where Would You Like New Home Dropped?



National Housing Agency

Built in Less Than Six Working Hours

Top: Here it comes. Center: Up it goes. Lower: There it is. That's about all there is to building this home in Charleston, S. C., defense area. The entire house with a few minor exceptions is delivered in three trucks pictured above at 9 a. m. The house looks like the bottom picture in middle afternoon.

Building Home Now Matter of Hours

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Building a house in the Liberty Hill district of Charleston, S. C., is now only a matter of hours.

Every morning about 9 o'clock, three trucks pull up the hill to a selected home site carrying practically all the equipment necessary for making the house including wall panels, ceiling sections, roofing, framing, room partitions and other major units.

That is the start of a busy day for this defense area. About an hour later, units for a dozen new homes have been delivered to a dozen different sites, while the original delivery is well on the way to becoming a home. Foundation posts are all in and floors installed. And the preassembled units which are all numbered in orderly rotation are just beginning to take shape as rooms.

Central Partition

First section to go up is the central partition dividing the house into two separate dwelling units. Then outside panels are put in place on either side of the center unit to hold it in position.

Various tricks of the trade are used to register speed in construction. Partitions and other large units of these demountable houses slide into grooves in the floors which not only mark the positions of the panels but add to the rigidity of the whole structure.

Two-headed nails are used throughout, since they can be withdrawn easily without damage to the structure in demounting.

Another feature peculiar in South Carolina to Skinner and Ruddock, builders, is the use of Upson board on partitions and inner sides of wall sections. Outside walls are covered with 3-ply plywood. Pipes and wirings are installed while the partitions are going into place.

By noon the house is well under construction. All wall panels are in, as well as inside partitions. Ceiling sections are in and part of the roof panelings.

All but Landscaping

By 3:20 p. m., the owners can move in. Asbestos shingles cover the walls and roof. Doors have been hung, porches and steps added to the demountable framework and plumbing and wiring fixtures are ready for actual connection with main systems. All that is left is the landscaping.

Construction has proceeded with such orderliness that delays are few and far between. When delays are inevitable on one building, the crews of workmen move to another building, returning in a body when the delayed materials for the first home are delivered.

That means the house has been completed excepting for a few minor details in 6 hours, 20 minutes, including 30 minutes out for lunch at noon.

Florida Activity

Real estate brokers in the vicinity of Miami, Florida, are reported to be as active as ever this winter.

Curtailment of the annual influx of tourists due to transportation troubles has been offset here by the military stationed in and around Miami.

Brokers report the sale of small homes is on a par with last year and that rentals of small homes exceeds last year at this period. A back-to-the-soil movement is causing a rush for farms and groves in the surrounding country where wartime food shortages will not affect many local individual families.

Furnishing Costs

Home furnishing costs dropped only about 1 per cent during the first seven months of retail price controls as compared with 21.5 per cent for the first 33 months of the present war, according to reports by the Office of War Information today.

Furnishings pushed up very little during the first 18 months following the start of the war in September, 1939, it was said. Prices really started to soar after March, 1941, when the American armament program got into gear, taking huge quantities of critical materials. Contributing to the rise was a robust consumer buying spree due to expanding pay rolls and a broad wave of new residential building.

Thus most of the furnishing prices pushed up 21 per cent during the year from March, 1941, to March, 1942. Price ceilings went into effect in May, 1942. Since then furnishings have risen only 1.2 per cent in price, the OPA announced.

Pepper's Plan

Plan now for the rebuilding of deteriorated cities as a postwar measure to take up the unemployment slack and rebuild lagging urban property values, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida urged today through the office of the Urban Land Institute in Washington.

"We need broad planning," the Senator stated, "for the postwar period, which means a workable method for clearing out blighted city areas and rebuilding them for useful purposes."

The Urban Land Institute has introduced a measure through Senator Pepper to establish a joint committee of Congress to study unemployment, relief problems, industrial dislocation and other national problems in economy, trade and fiscal affairs.

Not So Many Subways

The United States has only three cities served by subway systems; there are eight in Europe and five in the rest of the world.

N. Y. Laundries Low in Oil May Have to Close

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Housewives in New York City were urged to conserve cooking and heating gas as fuel oil supplies of the Consolidated Edison Company and the Brooklyn Union Gas Company reached low ebb here today. The companies recommended that consumers take cold baths, do less baking and discontinue using the kitchen range for heating, warning that gas consumption reached an all-time high on Monday.

Recognizing the utilities' situation as a "serious one," the Regional Office of the War Production Board urged homeowners to use gas with "caution and conservatism" and gave assurance that enough fuel oil would be furnished the utilities to keep up their operations. The utilities use fuel oil in processing of 75 per cent of their total supply of gas.

John C. Parker, Vice-President of the Edison Company, reported that the Company's oil supply was down to 60,000 barrels, or less than four days' supply, and the Brooklyn Union announced that it had only enough fuel to maintain full-scale operation for two days.

Meanwhile, spokesmen for the city's major laundries, following a conference with officials of the WPB and Petroleum Administration for War, announced they would have to shut down because of the 40 per cent reduction in their fuel oil supplies.

H. M. Brundage, Deputy WPB Regional Director, estimated that about 85 per cent of the laundries of the Metropolitan Area would be compelled to close within two weeks. He made it clear that the WPB could not meet the full demand of the laundry owners, and said that when their supplies were exhausted they would get about 25 per cent of normal supplies in order to take care of the work of hospitals, doctors, and other priority classifications.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia said that if some way was not found to avert the shutdown of oil-burning laundries, he would propose that their business be turned over to laundries burning coal. He emphasized that there were 200 coal-burning laundries in the city and suggested that they might run on three eight-hour shifts.

Western Australia Livestock Decreases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Australia—Farm and cattle industries in Western Australia have seen a sharp decline in production since extension of the war effort, which has drained heavily on available manpower, and increased consumption of farm products.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Guide to Current Motion Pictures

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.

ARABIAN NIGHTS — Tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Schéhérazade, Sinbad, Aladdin, et al.—M. Y.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama, set in Norway.—M. Y.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievous performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. —M.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings. —M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteur's efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas, with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.

CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly told and directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.

CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.

CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.

COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, and exciting story of battle against Nazi invaders.—M. Y.

CRYSTAL BALL—Comedy about poor girl trying to marry rich man Dull and unpleasant.—M.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FLYING FORTRESS — Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

GENTLEMAN JIM—Brawling action comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prizefighter Corbett.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE —Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y.

GET HEP to LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY — Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

ICE-CAPADES—Story of country girl, battling city slickers, subordinated to specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste.—M.

I MARRIED A WITCH—René Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence. Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.

IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by clichés and romantic interludes.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IN WHICH WE SERVE — Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.

JACARE—Camera record of expedition up the Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.

LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actors's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.

LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeer goes A.W.O.L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult, Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining of its kind.—M. Y.

MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front. —M. Y.

McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis on the grotesque as comedy. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. —M. Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's— M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce, Questionable taste.—M.

NAVY COMES THROUGH—Lively war melodrama about Navy detachment assigned to freighter. Plenty of action and excitement but not much logic. —M. Y.

NIGHTMARE—American gambler and London lady take a moderately exciting trip to Scotland to solve a murder. —M. Y.

NIGHT MONSTER — Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which duckling, counseled by psychologist becomes swan.—M.

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TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M. Y. C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificiality distorts effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUCK BUSTERS — Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy.—M. Y.

TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about shiftless and amoral clan.—M.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M. Y.

TWIN BEDS—Tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce.—M. Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Naziism.—M. Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction, but on the whole well written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds that the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M. Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M. Y.

WHAT'S COOKIN'?—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME — Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.

WHISTLING IN DIXIE—Timid radio sleuth trails a murderer in entertaining knockabout mystery farce.—M. Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M. Y.

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

WHO DONE IT?—Abbott and Costello brighten up the murder mystery business.—M. Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery—M. Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland.—M.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive, history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK AT ETON — Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER—Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters. Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics—M. Y.

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ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college after two of his girl friends have combined to teach him a lesson and he himself has to remind his father that he is now grown up. Amusing, occasionally touching, and sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.

FIGHTING FRONTIER—Tim Holt as a daring cowboy who poses as an outlaw and captures the bandits in a satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.

HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of the effect upon a boy and girl in Germany of the Führer's systematic education of youth to keep every human and humane thought and emotion secondary to the service of the state. —M. Y.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Romance of tin pan alley that will be enjoyed by those who like the Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in a good mystery thriller as a Turkish secret agent who protects an American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M Y.

MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.

SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skillfully done, with the British hot on the trail of a tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.

SIEGE OF LENINGRAD—Russian documentary of the heroism of a city's people in resisting Nazi attacks for 15 months and finally driving away the invaders.—M. Y.

YOU CAN'T BEAT THE LAW—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama with an unjustly convicted playboy finding a better life and romance.—M. Y.

YOUNG AND WILLING—Passable farce about three girls and three boys, all stagestruck, who make good.—M. Y.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.

PITTSBURGH — Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

PALM BEACH STORY — Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.

PANAMA HATTIE — Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song — M. Y.

POWERS GIRL — Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity Several exciting baseball sequences. —M. Y. C.

QUIET, PLEASE—MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REUNION IN FRANCE—Romantic melodrama in which pampered French girl responds to call of patriotism and nelps flier escape.—M. Y.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental. —M. Y.

ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.

SALUDOS AMIGOS — Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND— Unpretentious yet well-made topical murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings.—M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M.Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON—Sherlock rescues Swiss inventor from Gestapo and Moriarty. Elementary.—M. Y.

HERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on fleet air aim.—M. Y.

SILK, BLOOD, AND SUN — Triangle drama about bullfighters, Arena cruelties not spared.—M.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff. —M.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SPOILERS — Story of honky tonk queen.—M.

SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES—Carmen Miranda's songs and speech give Technicolor musical its spring.—M. Y.

SPRING SONG — Enchanting Soviet musical—M. Y. C.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.

STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM — Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.

STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.

STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.

SUICIDE SQUADRON — Polish composer-pianist faces question of staying in U. S. or returning to England as pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Wacky comedy in which dominating business woman falls in love with her male secretary.—M. Y.

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M. Y

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Presumably fictional account of Military Academy beginnings. Much brutality.—M.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy, designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, with considerable historical inaccuracy. Exciting cavalry charges— M. Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—Romance against war background. Prettily done and well acted, but point of novel is lost. —M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism. Propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but expert acting by Frank Craven.—M. Y.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

TIME TO KILL — Routine Michael Shayne whodunit.—M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.—M. Y.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice in comedy melodrama.—M. Y. C.

The Picture You'll Cheer—
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She's all heart and all woman. Here's Deanna in a role unlike any she has ever had. There's fine drama, fine comedy and, of course, Deanna sings a song or two.
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The Home Forum

Our Permanent Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that the thought of home continues its hold upon human hearts. During the recent years of financial insecurity and unemployment in America, many persons longed for a permanent home, an assured dwelling place. This longing is now poignantly felt by the refugees from war-ravaged lands around the globe. It is felt by thousands of defense and war workers, as they move into temporary quarters; felt by soldiers fighting for their homelands or stationed in foreign lands ready to fight for peace and freedom.

When those ancient Jewish captives wept by "the rivers of Babylon" saying (Psalms 137:1, 4), **"How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?"** they were remembering with longing their homeland, but were forgetting the truth voiced in another Psalm (90:1), **"Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations."**

It requires thoughtful analysis and love to understand that man actually lives in God, in Spirit, the eternal and infinite Mind. We need to be awakened to spiritual truth to learn that man lives in divine Love. The words and works of Christ Jesus show that he fully understood this momentous truth. And Paul, too, understood, for he said of God (Acts 17:28), **"In him we live, and move, and have our being."** The spiritual truth needed to awaken everyone to the eternal fact that man dwells in Mind, has been made clear in Christian Science.

In Christian Science we learn that the concept of man as corporeal is mythological, untrue, and unreal. Man, being the likeness of God, who is Spirit, is spiritual, and lives, dwells, in Spirit, Mind. Mind is man's eternal home. Divine, infinite Love is man's real dwelling-place. Using, in metaphor, the pastoral scenes familiar to the people, the Psalmist described in the twenty-third Psalm the beautiful provision and protection of our Father-Mother God, Love. Of this Psalm, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 577, 578), **"In the following Psalm one word shows, though faintly, the light which Christian Science throws on the Scriptures by substituting for the corporeal sense, the incorporeal or spiritual sense of Deity."** And this "one word," namely, "Love," she uses in her rendering of the Psalm, as in these lines:

[DIVINE LOVE] is my shepherd; I shall not want.

[LOVE] maketh me to lie down in green pastures: [LOVE] leadeth me beside the still waters.

[LOVE] restoreth my soul [spiritual sense]: [LOVE] leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake. . . .

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house [the consciousness] of [LOVE] for ever.

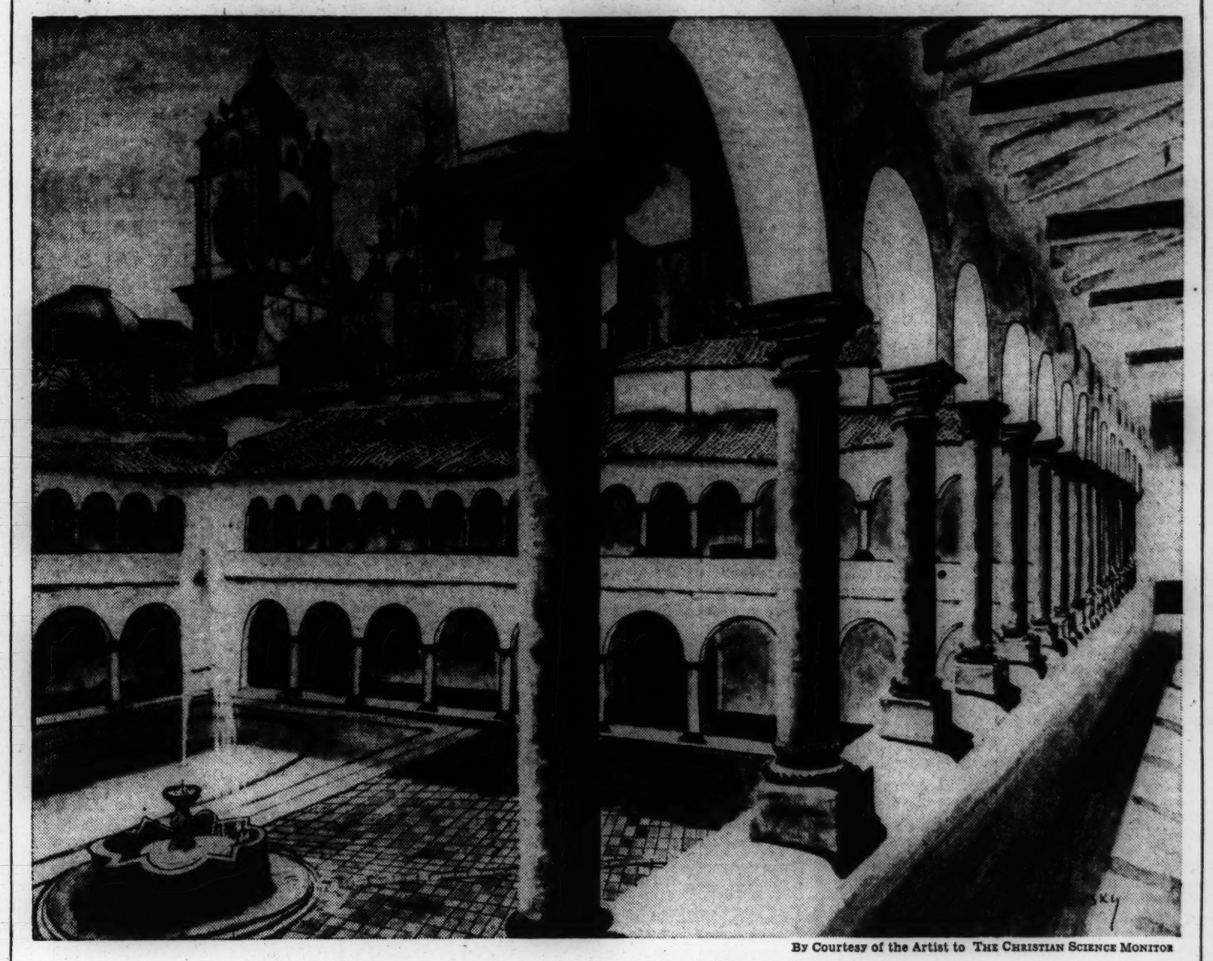
Can anyone ask for more of love, security, comfort, spiritual substance, and peace than is provided for those who dwell in the consciousness of Love divine?

As we study Christian Science, discarding the shoddy imitations and false limitations of mortal mind for the sterling, sound, spiritual qualities of divine Mind, we discover that Mind is not only the permanent but the present home of man, our real selfhood. We neither rebuild our spiritual habitation nor remake our true selfhood. Both are perfect and eternal. But spiritual regeneration always improves human experience and transforms the characters and lives of individuals. Such changes are the humanly appreciable manifestations of the spiritual grace.

The mental and moral transformations wrought by individual spiritual regeneration, affect everything within the individual's experience. The old saying that "home is where the heart is" gains a new meaning when the human heart is filled with love for all mankind. The exigencies of today which send our freedom-loving soldiers far from their native lands need not be calamitous. On the contrary, these urgent journeys give them opportunity to know one another and their neighbors better. Well may they learn how small is the planet which is mankind's home, and how vast is the universal home of Love. They may learn how necessary and possible it is to keep human lives peaceful and orderly, so that "the beauty of holiness" (Psalms 29:2) may be shared by all.

We are at home in Mind as we know and express the spiritual qualities of love, gentleness, purity, consideration, courage, honesty, truthfulness, wisdom, which reflect Mind. And expressing these qualities we can be at home with all men of good will. Variations of racial manner and speech cannot estrange or diminish the joy of spiritual fellowship, which is home's most precious possession. Good will, that everyday practical form of love, can make a home of an underground shelter or a campfire under the stars. Loving our neighbors as ourselves, we shall see our heavenly home as an ever-present fact. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 266), **"Universal Love is the divine way in Christian Science."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]



BY COURTESY OF THE ARTIST TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE UNIVERSITY OF CUZCO": *A Water Color by Constantino Malinovsky*

THIS WATER COLOR of the patio of the University of Cuzco was painted by Constantino Malinovsky, an eminent archaeologist and analyst of primitive cultures, who has been made an honorary citizen of Peru.

Cuzco was the capital city of the Incas, and its tradition reaches back to prehistory. Its ancient University was constructed after the Spanish manner, as we may observe here in the arcaded courtyard and the baroque towers. Education in Peru is centralized and directed by the Ministry of Public Education. The Universities offer courses in the liberal arts, in the sciences, and in law.

D. A.

NUESTRO HOGAR PERMANENTE

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

ES SIGNIFICATIVO que la idea del hogar continúa manteniéndose en el corazón humano. Durante los recientes años de inseguridad económica y desempleo en América, muchas personas ansiaban tener un hogar permanente, un lugar seguro donde morar. Este intenso deseo sienten ahora los refugiados de países destruidos por la guerra que azota el mundo. Lo sienten miles de obreros que trabajan en la defensa y en la guerra cuando se cambian a habitaciones provisionales; lo sienten los soldados que pelean por su madre patria o que están estacionados en tierras extranjeras listos para pelear por la paz y la libertad.

Cuando los antiguos judíos cautivos lloraron cerca de "los ríos de Babilonia" diciendo (Salmo 137:1, 4): "¿Cómo cantaremos canción de Jehová en tierra de extraños?" ellos estaban recordando ansiosamente su madre patria, pero se olvidaban de la verdad dicha en otro Salmo (90:1), "¡Señor, tú has sido nuestra morada de generación en generación!"

Se requiere un análisis cuidadoso y amor para entender que el hombre en realidad vive en Dios, en el Espíritu, la Mente infinita y eterna. Necesitamos despertar para ver la verdad espiritual y aprender que el hombre vive en el Amor divino. Las palabras y las obras de Cristo Jesús muestran que él entendía perfectamente esta importante verdad. Y Pablo también la entendía porque él dijo de Dios (Hechos 17:28): "En él vivimos, y nos movemos, y tenemos nuestro ser". La verdad espiritual que se necesita para despertar a cada uno para que vea el hecho eterno de que el hombre mora en la Mente, ha sido presentada claramente por la Ciencia Cristiana.

En la Ciencia Cristiana aprendemos que el concepto del hombre como corpóreo es mitológico, no es verdadero ni real. El hombre, siendo la semejanza de Dios, que es Espíritu, es espiritual y vive, mora, en el Espíritu, la Mente. La Mente es el hogar eterno del hombre. El Amor infinito y divino es la verdadera morada del hombre. Usando como metáfora las escenas pastorales con las cuales la gente estaba familiarizada, el Salmista describió en el Salmo 23 la hermosa solicitud y protección de nuestro Padre-Madre Dios, el Amor. De este Salmo, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, dice en las páginas 577 y 578 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "En el siguiente Salmo una sola palabra enseña, aunque vagamente, la luz que la Ciencia Cristiana esparce sobre las Escrituras al reemplazar el sentido corporal por el sentido incorpóreo o espiritual de la Deidad." Y esta única palabra, a saber "Amor", ella la usa en su versión del Salmo, como sigue:

[EL AMOR DIVINO] es mi pastor: nada me faltará.

En praderas verdes [EL AMOR] me hace recostar; junto a aguas de reposo [EL AMOR] me conduce.

[EL AMOR] hará volver mi alma [SENTIDO ESPIRITUAL]: [EL AMOR] me guía por sendas de justicia a causa de Su nombre. . . .

Ciertamente la bondad y la misericordia me seguirán todos los días de mi vida, y en la casa [la conciencia DEL AMOR] moraré para siempre.

¿Puede uno pedir más amor, seguridad, consuelo, substancia espiritual y paz de lo que se provee para aquellos que moran en el conocimiento del Amor divino?

A medida que estudiamos la Ciencia Cristiana, desechando las inferiores imitaciones y las falsas limitaciones de la mente mortal, para echar mano a las puras y sanas cualidades espirituales de la Mente divina, descubrimos que la Mente es no solamente el permanente, sino el presente hogar del hombre, nuestro ser real. Nosotros ni reconstruimos nuestra habitación espiritual ni tampoco rehacemos nuestra identidad. Ambas son perfectas y eternas. Pero la regeneración espiritual siempre mejora nuestra experiencia humana y transforma el carácter y la vida de los individuos. Tales cambios son las manifestaciones humanamente apreciables de la gracia espiritual.

Las transformaciones mentales y morales llevadas a cabo por la regeneración espiritual del individuo, afectan todas las cosas abarcadas por la experiencia individual. El antiguo refrán: "El hogar está donde el corazón está," tiene un significado nuevo cuando el corazón humano está lleno de amor hacia toda la humanidad. Las exigencias actuales que envían a países distantes de su tierra natal a nuestros soldados amantes de la libertad, no constituyen una calamidad. Al contrario, estos viajes urgentes les dan la oportunidad de conocerse mejor unos a otros y tambien a sus vecinos. Ellos podrán aprender bien lo pequeño que es el planeta que constituye el hogar de la humanidad y lo vasto que es el hogar universal del Amor. Ellos pueden aprender cuan necesario y posible es mantener las vidas humanas en paz y en orden para que "la hermosura de la santidad" (Salmo 29:2) pueda ser participada por todos.

Estamos en casa en la Mente, cuando conocemos y expresamos las cualidades espirituales de amor, mansedumbre, pureza, consideración, valor, honradez, veracidad y sabiduría que reflejan la Mente. Y expresando estas cualidades podemos estar en casa con todos los hombres de buena voluntad. Las diferencias de costumbres, de razas e idiomas no pueden distanciar a los hombres ni disminuir el gozo de la comunión espiritual que es la posesión más preciosa del hogar. La buena voluntad, esa forma cotidiana y práctica del Amor, puede convertir en hogar un refugio subterráneo o una hoguera campestre debajo de las estrellas. Amando a nuestro prójimo como a nosotros mismos, veremos nuestro hogar celestial como un hecho siempre presente. La señora Eddy escribe en la página 266 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH: "El Amor universal es el método divino en la Ciencia Cristiana."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

On Mozart

SPENSER IS CALLED the "poet's poet," which suggests that he is of more interest to his fellow-artists than to the general reader of poetry. It would not be quite fair to call Mozart the musician's musician, because, although he is perhaps the greatest craftsman in the history of his art—the composer above all others who was unfailingly and effortlessly right, forever full of melodic, rhythmic, and harmonic invention, whose every work is a miracle of formal subtlety—yet he speaks a language which is eloquent to too many casual music-lovers for him to be called only a musician's musician. He is that, but he is very much more.

Those who love grace find in him a grace that is always significant, never frivolous, natural in the highest degree. Actually, for that matter, it is almost as superfluous to point to Mozart's exquisite grace as it is to speak of a cat's gracefulness. Again, those who love to hear a proposition developed with irresistible logic, who know that to be logical need not mean to be cold or dull, find in Mozart their ideal composer. Grace and logic—but alone they seem most inadequate words to apply to his music. There is so much dramatic force, not only in the operas, where dramatic force is rather to be taken for granted, but in the concerti, and the symphonies; even in the little piano sonatas, one finds it. There is an abundance of liveliness, of irrepressible good spirits; but there are countless passages, and even whole movements, of the most touching, somber emotion.

There was always something of the child about Mozart. A sweet and childlike interest in the tiniest concerns of daily life never left him, and hardly a work of his is devoid of a naive and utterly trusting gaiety. Childlike, too, was his love of elaborate and beautiful clothes—he was constantly spending more than he could afford for velvet jackets and satin waistcoats with silver buttons. Yet, with this childlike concern for "make-believe dress-up," went as deep an understanding of spiritual experience as any composer has had since the time of Bach. Pathos in his music is of a kind that never becomes wearisome, just as the sense of reverence in his last great work, the Requiem, never seems artificial or strained.

It has been said that Mozart's rapture is like a bird's—airy and unpremediated. But that is only a superficial impression, inadequate to describe the complexity and the fantastically rigorous organization of his music. Almost unbelievable, when one considers this organization, was his ability to conceive an entire movement in a flash, and keep it whole in his mind, often not troubling to write the music out for weeks after. His ear, of course, was incredible, too—so accurate and retentive that, when he was thirteen, and heard a Miserere of Allegri's sung in the Sistine chapel, he wrote out the entire work from memory.

Still, to compose entire movements in an instant is the most incredible gift of all. For every phrase in every movement has beautiful detail or particularity, hidden like a flower in the shadow of rock; yet no flower is there without reason—each contributes some subtlety, and delights our sense of the unexpected. Sitwell has said that parts of his music are "exactly comparable to the Rococo churches of Bavaria. Whoever has seen Kloster Ettal, or Ries . . . has had this phase of Mozart's genius translated into terms of the visual arts. The incredible delicacy of the melodic line, curling into itself like the tendrils of a vine, then shaking itself free and running on from support to support through all the architecture; the bright thin flashing colors; the clustered seraph heads. . . ."

I think there never has been a composer who created more copiously exquisite details. Bach and Schubert approach him in that respect; but neither of them, I believe, actually rivals him. And yet, with all his invention of tiny details, he never for a moment loses sight of his general plan; he communicates in the most utterly direct speech to those who listen. And, for those others who return to examine his work closely, the mine of his imagination provides inexhaustible riches. His is the most angelic of all the voices of music.

EDMUND SCOTT

Try a Cuban Guagua

WHEN YOU'RE CONVINCED you have done everything [in Havana], when you are sure there is nothing new to try, go to the nearest corner and hail a *guagua*. *Guaguas* are the little-but-oh-my buses that tear down the streets every second or so. Yes, you are in for an experience when you ride the *guaguas*. That name, pronounced *wah-wah*, can only be inspired, we are sure, by the despairing wails of the uninitiated. First of all, there is their incredible rate of speed. . . . Then, too, it is hardly reassuring to find, when you can focus properly, that far from watching the road, the driver is concentrating all his attention on you, the American passenger, regarding you fixedly and covertly in his mirror. Or, if he isn't studying you, there is every chance he will be absorbed in a lively discussion with another passenger, gesticulating animatedly with one, if not both hands. Yet, erratic as their progress seems, the *guaguas* come to no grief, but careen serenely along like miniature juggernauts. They skim past trolleys, just miss head-on encounters with other cars, and still manage to give you a view of the city that can't be had in any other way.—From "Havana Mañana—A Guide to Cuba and the Cubans," by CONSUELO HERMER and MARJORIE MAY. (New York: Random House.)

The Ancient Stonework of the Incas

WE DID not descend into deep valleys after this but kept to a higher altitude, as we were approaching Cuzco, which is 11,440 feet above sea level. For miles and miles we followed along a plateau on which cattle and sheep were grazing. . . . There were fields of corn and acres of blue lupine, which in Quechuan is called *miche miche*. Then our road wound up a saddle between broad hills, and on through rolling country. Finally a chasm opened up and we came down into a great valley, up whose slopes stretched a sea of red-tiled roofs. We had reached the famous archaeological site of South America, the capital of the ancient empire of the Incas. . . .

Cuzco is the most interesting place in South America, not only as historical evidence of the vanished Inca empire, but for the picturesqueness of its people, its buildings, and the scenery. The city commands a magnificent view of high mountains, snow-capped peaks, rushing rivers, great plateaus, green valleys, and deep chasms in an endless variety. Indians are to be seen everywhere. They adhere to the dress and customs of their Inca ancestors.

In the center of the city is a great plaza surrounded with heavy, stone arcades, save where stand the cathedral and the church of San Blas, both perfect examples of Spanish colonial architecture. Narrow cobblestone streets lead from this plaza, along which the old walls of the Incas today have become the foundation for many buildings. This old masonry is a marvel. Most of the stones weigh several tons. Some are rectangular in shape, but most of them are trapezoid. The stones have been laid in so straight an edge that one can not insert a knife-blade between them. No cement has been used. The outer edges of each stone have been rounded off and the walls generally sloped backward in what is called a "battered wall." No other archaeological work on this continent, either Aztec or Mayan, is so easy to recognize. . . .

Most imposing of all Inca edifices is the fortress of Sacsayhuaman, which overlooks the city like an acropolis. Here one can study in detail the marvelous work of ancient masons. Colossal stones are fitted together with mathematical precision. The ruins cover many acres and are supposed to have served not only as a great stronghold, but also as a religious and court center. Three great walls once encircled the hill and there were many great stone doorways, galleries, and stairways.—From "By Pan American Highway Through South America," by HERBERT C. LANKS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

In T. R.'s Childhood

NOW AND THEN we children were taken round to our grandfather's house; a big house for the New York of those days, on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Broadway, fronting Union Square. Inside there was a large hall running up to the roof; there was a tessellated black and white marble floor, and a circular staircase round the sides of the hall, from the top floor down. We children much admired both the tessellated floor and the circular staircase. I think we were right about the latter, but I am not so sure as to the tessellated floor.

The summers we spent in the country, now at one place, now at another. We children, of course, loved the country beyond anything. We disliked the city. We were always wildly eager to get to the country when spring came, and very sad when in the late fall the family moved back to town. In the country we of course had all kinds of pets—cats, dogs, rabbits, a coon, and a sorrel Shetland pony named General Grant. When my younger sister first heard of the real General Grant, by the way, she was much struck by the coincidence that some one should have given him the same name as the pony. (Thirty years later my own children had *their* pony Grant.) In the country we children ran barefoot much of the time, and the seasons went by in a round of uninterrupted and enthralling pleasures—supervising the haying and harvesting, picking apples, . . . gathering hickory-nuts and chestnuts for sale to patient parents, building wigwams in the woods, and sometimes playing Indian in too realistic manner by staining ourselves (and incidentally our clothes) in liberal fashion with poke-cherry juice.—From "Theodore Roosevelt: An Autobiography." (New York: Scribner.)

Small Voices Speak

No sleeping bird is nesting in these trees.
Only the moon is cradled in the beech,
Only the stars hang where the leaf
Of the forgotten summer hung.
Needled by wind the snow threads fine
Across the frosty air,
But warm small voices speak
And murmurings swell which say the crocus stirs
Within her icy bed,
Say hyacinth in border lifts
The dark and heavy covers from her head.

MERAB EBERLE

Tapestry

The night
Threads the needles
Of wind with wisps of sleet
To stitch the dawn in silver-gray
Brocade.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

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The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 353). Founded April, 1883. Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Decidedly a Woman in the News ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

It will be possible to write more knowingly of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek after she has addressed Congress and shared a press conference with President and Mrs. Roosevelt, but already I can say that a good many persons are more anxious to see the Generalissimo's wife than any other visitor who has come to the United States in many a long day.

Partly it's because what Wendell L. Willkie said about her overpowering charm when he came back from China.

Partly it's what Mrs. Roosevelt told friends about Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's confidence in herself and other women as world peacemakers after she had visited the Generalissimo's wife in a New York hospital.

Partly it's what Pearl Buck has been writing for a number of years about Chinese women's good fortune not to have been spoiled by male chivalry. Largely it's because of what Emily Hahn tells about the Soong family's use of Christian doctrines in her book, "The Soong Sisters."

Pioneers of Christianity

The Christianity which Charlie Soong, the father of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, learned about from his Methodist foster-parents in Durham, N. C., back in the 1880's was nothing to be memorized and put away. When Mr. Soong went back to China he married a descendant of Hsu Kwang-ki, one of the first Christians in China.

The mother of the Soong children is described by Miss Hahn as "a Spartan disciplinarian" who used as her authority the Church. "The children must behave because of God," was her attitude.

After an American education at Wesleyan College for Women at Macon, Ga., where she tagged along with older sisters, four years at Wellesley College, and 10 years in social work in Shanghai, Mayling Soong was married to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in two ceremonies, the Christian and the Orthodox Chinese.

Mrs. Soong had opposed her daughter's marriage because the Generalissimo was not a Christian. She asked him if he would be willing to become a Christian.

His answer was that he would try. He would study the Bible, he promised, but he could not promise, sight unseen, to accept the Christian faith.

Comfort and Guidance in Prayer

Three years later the Generalissimo took time off from his military duties to join the Church. He had studied the Bible as he promised and found in it the satisfaction that Mrs. Soong had predicted. Moreover, he had discovered, he said, that the best of his officers were Christians.

"Since his baptism," Miss Hahn reports, "the Generalissimo has been as regular as his duties permit in his attendance at church. He finds comfort and guidance in prayer, taking refuge in a period of quiet on his knees whenever he has an important decision to make. Every day when he rises at 5:30 he says his prayers as unfailingly as he writes in his diary and that is a part of his daily routine that he never forgets." . . .

Miss Hahn gives a concrete example of the part the power of prayer has played in the life of the Soongs.

In 1930 when the Generalissimo and his wife were living in Nanking, Chingling Soong—Mme. Kung—arrived for a visit to find them in the midst of a rebellion.

Mme. Kung went to the new long-distance telephone and called her mother in Shanghai.

"The Enemy Shall Retire"

Not wanting the news of the rebellion to reach Shanghai generally before it was necessary, Mme. Kung told her mother:

"Something very bad is happening. I can't tell you what it is, but May and I want you to pray for us."

Two hours later, Miss Hahn recounts, a telegram came from Mrs. Soong referring them to a verse in the Bible: "The enemy shall retire of its own accord."

Later that day the news was brought to the Generalissimo that the rebels had changed their minds and gone away.

It is well to remember that despite the enlightened leadership of the Soongs and Chiangs, the great mass of Chinese still must be classed as "heathen Chinee." The organization of the New Life Movement stressing modesty, economy, and orderliness among the mass of Chinese, especially those in formerly Communistic districts, is evidence that the Generalissimo and his wife realize that the next step to Christianity is yet to be taken.

The United States, a nation whose founders gave it a birthright of Christianity to work toward, will naturally take kindly to a woman whose family have been outstanding Christians and have at least started to lead a nation to a brighter day.

The Country Speaks: Cleveland

Red-Tape Cutters de Luxe ..... ***By Omar Ranney***

Uncle Sam is learning how to keep all the parts of his big wartime industrial machine running at top speed. To "smash the Axis," he must also smash all the big and little bottlenecks that develop, and one thing that has helped greatly in bringing this about in the important Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturing area is the activity of a fast moving crew of 48-hour men. They are a group of super-expediters, comprising a new regional War Production Board known as the Production Engineering Service.

These are the men who go into action on the industrial front when a particularly serious problem develops in the supplying of war materials. It may be a case of a new merchant marine vessel that is ready to sail except for some very necessary fittings. Perhaps the ship has everything but an anchor. A day's delay in sailing may make an incalculable difference in the United Nations war effort. In such cases it is the PES men's job to move in on the problem, find out what is holding up delivery of the needed parts, and, within 48 hours, work out a solution.

The PES men don't measure their success by the dollar volume of the products they speed to the war fronts. Instead, they measure it on one basis: How critical is the need for these items? It may be a handful of washers, or tons of heavy machinery, but it is the need that counts.

Important Toes Trampled

This calls for rapid cutting of red tape. It sometimes means, too, that the toes of important persons have to be stepped on. And in one case that developed during the three months the new service has been in operation in the Cleveland region it was necessary to have a State law changed practically overnight. The one objective is to get the job done.

The 15 highly trained men who do this extra-fast expediting are engineers, for the problems they face usually are engineering ones. But they have to be more than just technical men. Their job calls for considerable ingenuity and inventiveness. Sometimes the solutions they work out, in the short space of time allotted them, are pretty unorthodox when regarded from an engineering standpoint.

They are only called in the crucial cases, the ones that are designated "most urgent" by the armed forces. After they go to the scene, usually a manufacturing plant, and size up the situation, they can call upon any of the War Production Board's regional experts for assistance—experts on machine tools, labor, labor morale, priorities, materials redistribution, manpower, idle plant facilities, and so on.

The work of the PES men, then, is to bring all the services of the War Production Board into instant, co-ordinated action. During the three months the new procedure has been in operation in this area, under C. E. Gorey, 720 cases have been handled, their solution involving vital materials that have gone into all the theaters of war.

Typical Instances

Here are some typical cases cited by Mr. Gorey: Shell production was being delayed by a State law forbidding use of certain equipment. PES men were able to obtain a change in that law within 48 hours and end the emergency.

Vitally important deliveries were being held up because of shortages of certain equipment. Facilities of the company which had the contract were found to be inadequate, and a branch of the armed services called PES for help. Second-hand machinery was placed in operation, an obsolete transformer was rewound, and the equipment was shipped one week ahead of schedule.

One hundred and sixty-five badly needed ships were in the water awaiting certain vital fittings. Delivery of these fittings was, in turn, delayed by the need for certain electrical apparatus. A scheduling program was undertaken in both of these companies, and fittings were immediately started on their way to the shipyards.

To Change the Subject:

The Poets Write the News ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

Many persons who read news columns and editorials avidly, and tune in on every radio commentator, feel thoroughly informed on current events. Yet most of them neglect one valuable source, which students of the future will consider highly important. I refer to the poetry being written today, poetry which not only chronicles historic incident but also reproduces the spirit and atmosphere of these our times.

Probably some persons read Ralph Parker's "Epic of Leningrad" in a recent copy of the New York Times, because of their familiarity with his journalism. That they were nevertheless rewarded goes without saying. No stereotyped and edited news story could so swiftly acquaint the reader with conditions in the besieged city as the lines:

There was no water, no transport, no light.
Snow piled high in the streets and squares like
a soft mold over a dead thing.
A man trudged slowly along Nevsky Prospect
dragging a crude sledge.
His wife lay dead on it.
A child hacked at the ice with a pick.
He was burying his father.

One of the first well-written books of poetry to come out of the present war was Dilys Bennett Laing's "Another England," in which we find:

The bombs break more than buildings, or lives,
or dreams.
They break the pattern of a past we had no
courage to cash for a new venture.

Drama That Journalism Can't Equal

Cold journalistic statement could never supply what the audiences gained from listening to Edna St. Vincent Millay's dramatic narrative, "The Murder of Lidice," written for radio performance. Nor could War Office statistics convey, as does Lieut. Michael Thwaites in his poem, the story of the sinking of the Jervis Bay and the heroism of its captain. His description of the young men, who wished for no drumbeats, who "did not fancy much their job," but "thought it best, and did it," is a terse revelation of the changed attitude toward war in the past 25 years.

From dark, unhappy Norway, we get poems telling of the undaunted courage, of the hope that lives on and refuses to be crushed by the Nazi heel. Lines written in 1940 by Nordahl Grieg, and translated into English by Charles W. Stork, state:

Worse than our burning hamlets
Is the war that no one can see,
That spreads its poisonous mantle
Over snowcap and meadow and tree.
With fear of spies and denouncement
They wove their insidious net;
But other dreams we have cherished,
And them we can not forget.

The title of the poem is, "We Shall Come Back."

Stirring News Poetry From Masefield

England under bombardment is mirrored forth by young poets such as Patricia Ledward, John Hall, and Clifford Dyment. Stephen Spender's "Ruins and Visions" give us scenes from this war's beginnings, in Spain, and more recently from England. On the American side we have Struthers Burt, veteran of World War I, voicing the present attitude of the United States, describing the modern American soldier, tight-lipped, with no time for long discussions "on the faults of the English, the faults of the Russians," but engaged in an all-out fight for freedom.

Most recent of our news poetry comes from England's Poet Laureate, John Masefield. The title is "Land Workers." The life of the old-time ploughman and tiller of the soil, with his brown corduroy "trews" gartered below the knee, is contrasted with that of the wartime land girl. What Mr. Masefield recalled, when he saw a golden-haired lass of seventeen driving a tractor, was the Victorian landworker,

Who toiled from dawn till after dark,
And lodged like beasts in Noah's ark,
And brought up children food-bereft
Glad of the turnip sheep had left.

Today's ploughman, even in wartime, he notes, has some ease at the end of the day, a certain amount of play, and a comfortable house to live in. And, he concludes, "I saw no change but for the good."

After all, the first news reporters were the troubadours.

'Who, When, Where, and How' of Ration Book 2

Registration for point rationing simplified by Office of Price Administration—Those who file declarations of canned goods must bring Book 1 to the schoolhouse they visit—Mailing in some areas.

Rules setting forth the "who, when, where, and how" of War Ration Book 2, announced today by the Office of Price Administration, reveal that registration next week for point rationing of canned goods and meat will not be so difficult after all. In some country areas applicants will not be obliged to carry family declaration forms to the village schoolhouse, but may mail them to the local ration board office.

Only in computing the family stock of coffee that was on hand Nov. 28 is any complexity involved. The number of extra pounds then on the pantry shelf will determine how many coupons will be clipped from War Ration Book 1. Whoever files the declaration must bring all copies of Book 1 in the family with him when he—or she—visits the nearest schoolhouse next week.

Book 2, which will be used for rationing of canned goods and meat, will be issued in the following manner:

1. Any person who has War Ration Book 1 and who has properly filled out and signed a "Consumer Declaration" is eligible to obtain one copy of Book 2. One declaration may be used for an entire family unit.

2. Application is to be made between Feb. 21 and 28, 1943, inclusive—only by those persons who have War Ration Book 1.

3. Registration places will be announced in each community by the local War Price and Rationing Boards. A person should apply in his own locality. If this is specially inconvenient he may apply at another board or registration site. In thinly populated area, provision will be made for application by mail where the regional OPA administrator announces that such applications by mail may be made.

One May Apply for All

One adult member of a family may apply for all who are eligible by presenting a copy of Book 1 for each person. If there is no adult member, the oldest person in the family, or a responsible adult, may apply. A person may file separately from his family, if necessary, or an adult agent may apply for a person unable to appear.

After the close of the regular registration period on Feb. 28, boards may refuse to permit application for War Ration Book 2 to be made by anyone until March 15, 1943, or they may continue the issuance of the book if they wish. This interval is given them in order that they can do the "bookkeeping" resulting from registration.

A person who does not have War Ration Book 1 may apply only at his own local board and, in addition to filing the consumer declaration, he must submit a special application on OPA Form No. R-315, stating why he does not have Book 1. Before the local board issues Book 2 to him, it must determine that the applicant does not have Book 1 and that he did not receive Book 2. When a War Ration Book 2 is issued to anyone after the end of one or more ration periods, stamps valid during those periods must be removed.

The consumer declaration, which must be filed at the time a person applies for Book 2, simply declares the excess amounts of canned goods on hand as of Feb. 21—the first day after retail sales of such foods are suspended until March 1—and the number of extra pounds of coffee held by the applicant as of Nov. 28, 1942—the day when coffee rationing started.

One Declaration for Family

One declaration form is sufficient for an entire family unit if it contains the names of all persons for whom declaration is made. In the case of canned goods, the housewife may set aside five cans for each person in the family not including cans, bottles, and jars containing less than eight ounces, or home canned fruits and vegetables. The declaration covers the remainder of the family supply of all commercially canned fruits, including spiced fruits, canned vegetables, canned fruit and vegetable juices, canned soups, chili sauce, and catsup.

The net figure on coffee to be declared is the number of pounds on hand on Nov. 28 in excess of one pound for each person whose age is stated as 14 years or older on War Ration Book 1.

The family unit for which one consumer declaration may be filed includes all persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption, who regularly reside in the same household.

When the applicant presents a copy of War Ration Book 1 for each member of his family to his registering officer, that official does the following things:

1. He removes coffee stamps—stamps 19 to 28 from books issued to those whose age is shown in the book as under 14 years.

2. He removes one coffee stamp from every adult Book 1 for every full pound in excess of one owned on Nov. 28. If the excess declaration for a family unit is more than one pound, the stamps are removed as nearly equally as possible from the books of the adult members.

3. If the number of coffee stamps to be removed from Book 1 exceeds the number of stamps in it, the registrar writes the number in excess on the inside cover of Book 1 in ink or indelible pencil. This number of coffee stamps will be removed from the next Ration Book, when issued.

4. Coffee stamps are to be removed in the order 27—20.

5. The registrar indicates on Book 1 that a War Ration Book 2 has been issued against such Book 1.

6. Book 1 is then returned to the applicant.

Before War Ration Book 2 is issued by the registrar, he performs the following duties:

1. He removes one eight-point blue stamp from Book 2 for each can, bottle or jar of 8 ounces or more of commercially canned processed foods in excess of five owned by the applicant on Feb. 21. This may be done by individual books in the case of single applicants or from the various books of a family unit. If the number of eight-point stamps to be deducted exceeds the 24 eight-point blue stamps in the book, the registrar writes the number of excess cans on the inside front cover of the book. When the next ration book is issued for processed foods, stamps will be deducted for these cans.

3. He pastes a "validation stamp" on the front cover of the book.

4. The issuing officer signs the book and gives it to the applicant or his agent.

Before the book is valid for use, the applicant or his agent must fill in certain information on the front cover including the serial number of the book across the bottom part of the validation stamp.

Certain persons are ineligible for Book 2. These include members of the armed forces of the United States who are receiving subsistence in kind or are messed separately under an officer's command: and persons confined in a prison, asylum, or similar institution of involuntary confinement, whether public or private.

Book 2 must be surrendered when a person to whom a book has been issued comes within either of the above classifications or when he leaves the United States for a period of more than 30 days. When a person is committed to an institution of involuntary confinement, the book is surrendered to an official of the institution during the period of confinement, the person in possession of a book of a deceased person must turn it over to any board within ten days after death of such person.

OPA may issue Book 2 in blank to law enforcement or investigating government agencies for officials whose duties depend upon secrecy.

Any person who violates these provisions, which are contained in General Ration Order 6—issuance and use of War Ration Book 2—may, by administrative suspension order, be prohibited from acquiring or using any rationed commodity for such period as OPA may judge to be necessary in the public interest and to promote the national security. False statements on any declaration, application or other document made in connection with this order are punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Form Approved. Budget Bureau No. 0B-R126-42

OPA Form No. R-1301

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

One copy of this Declaration must be filed with the Office of Price Administration by each person applying for War Ration Book Two for the members of a family unit, and by each person who is not a member of a family unit. File at the site designated. Coupons will be deducted for excess supplies of the foods listed below according to the schedules announced by the Office of Price Administration.

CONSUMER DECLARATION
Processed Foods and Coffee

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am authorized to apply for and receive a *War Ration Book Two* for each person listed below who is a member of my family unit, or the other person or persons for whom I am acting whose *War Ration Book One* I have submitted to the Board;
That the name of each person and number of his or her *War Ration Book One* are accurately listed below;
That none of these persons is confined or resident in an institution, or is a member of the Armed Forces receiving subsistence in kind or eating in separate messes under an officer's command;
That no other application for *War Ration Book Two* for these persons has been made;
That the following inventory statements are true and include all indicated foods owned by all persons included in this Declaration:

Coffee

1. Pounds of coffee owned on November 28, 1942, minus 1 pound for each person included in this Declaration whose age as stated on War Ration Book One is 14 years or older. .....
2. Number of persons included in this Declaration whose age as stated on War Ration Book One is 14 years or older. .....

Canned Foods

Include all commercially canned fruits (including spiced); canned vegetables; canned fruit and vegetable juices; canned soups, chili sauce, and catsup.
Do not include canned olives; canned meat and fish; pickles, relish; jellies, jams, and preserves; spaghetti, macaroni, and noodles; or home-canned foods.

3. Number of cans, bottles, and jars (8-ounce size or larger) of commercially packed fruits, vegetables, juices and soups, chili sauce and catsup owned on February 21, 1943, minus 5 for each person included in this Declaration. .
4. Number of persons included in this Declaration. .....

The name of each person included in this Declaration and the number of his or her War Ration Book One is:

	Print Name	*Number*
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

If additional space is needed, attach separate sheet

.....
(Signature of applicant or authorized agent)

.....
(Address)

.....
(City and State)

NOTICE.—Section 35 (A) of the United States Criminal Code makes it a criminal offense, punishable by a maximum of 10 years' imprisonment, $10,000 fine, or both, to make a false statement or representation as to any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States.

Associated Press

Clip This for War Ration Book Two

This is the form of the new consumer declaration which is to be filled out by each family group in order to obtain War Ration Book Two. To save time at registration centers this form may be clipped from this paper, and filled out before consumer registration begins the week of Feb. 22.

Swiss Rock Stands Firm Against Storm of German Pressure

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All available evidence points to the fact that German pressure upon Switzerland is as strong as ever. The Wehrmacht's recent march into Vichy, France, leading to complete military and political encirclement of the 22 Swiss Cantons by the Axis, unquestionably has greatly increased the difficulties facing Central Europe's last and traditional neutral.

Official and semiofficial spokesmen of the Reich leave no doubt that the German Government regards Swizerland's neutral attitude as sabotage to its cherished European regimentation.

The violence of German or German-inspired utterances directed against the political concepts of the tiny Republic may seem startling. Yet the German propaganda dispensers never have failed to recognize the ideological significance of the Swiss position as "Europe's political turnplate."

Last month, for instance, the new edition of the once famous German encyclopedia Meyers Konversationslexikon described Switzerland as Europe's dumping ground for "Jews and criminals." Last December, only two months after the Wilhelmstrasse had threatened Swiss editors with deportation to Siberia or execution, the German press had voiced similiar feelings.

German War Song

Still the words of the notorious German war song "Die Schweiz in ihrer Blütenpracht, die holen wir in einer Nacht" (We'll take Switzerland, the country of blossoming trees, in just one night), have not yet been followed by action. It seems doubtful if they ever will.

Small groups of Swiss Nazis, however, are trying to undermine Switzerland's independence from within as well as from across the German frontier. Their political and intellectual leaders are Alfred Zander and Jakob Schaffner, one of Switzerland's most prominent contemporary writers. Mr. Schaffner has been a resident of Germany for many years and Dr. Goebbels' Swiss propaganda showpiece.

Nor are danger signals lacking within the country. The recent high-treason trial before one of the country's military courts in which members of the Swiss Army were involved served to emphasize Switzerland's precarious position. Although the Federal Council has done much to suppress as far as possible National Socialist tendencies of small pressure groups, it has been impossible to close all channels through which German propaganda is being spread.

"Police Rule"

In June, 1942, for instance, the pro-Nazi movement Eidgenössische Sammlung distributed a letter among the members of the Swiss Federal Assembly. The document denounced the official ban on public discussions of Swiss neutrality as "police rule." Only unreserved acceptance of German racial and anti-Semitic measures, it was said, would guarantee Switzerland's place in the "New European Order."

The author of the document, the notorious Nazi sympathizer Dr. Robert Tobler, concluded with the theatrical and hypocritical exclamation: "Set Europe's peoples an example! Give us freedom of thought!" It is truly grotesque to hear the partisans of "Greater Germany" demand freedom of thought in the only Central European country where a more or less free and public discussion of political issues still is possible.

To be sure, the hard-pressed Swiss censorship, navigating between the Scylla of German threats and the Charybdis of enraged Swiss public opinion, had to infringe upon the freedom of the Swiss press. It has been stated that the Swiss press is not being permitted to mention the German coal trains which cross Swiss territory day and night on their way to Italy. Swiss papers were said to have been asked not to publish the text of an address in which the prominent Swiss historian Prof. Hans Nabholz had praised the courage of the Greeks and Yugoslavs. The Gazette de Lausanne was reprimanded because it had published excerpts from Demosthenes' freedom speeches. The well-known Swiss military commentator Col. Oskar Frey did not receive official permission to discuss the problems of Swiss defense in public lectures.

Swiss Public Opinion

Such minor incidents, however, have failed to influence the general trend of Swiss public opinion. The courageous editorials of such papers as the Bund, Berner Tagwacht, Volksrecht, National-Zeitung, and Libera Stamps are eloquent proof of Swiss incorruptibility, which has not yielded even under the most difficult circumstances.

Last September, the influential patriotic society Neue Helvetische Gesellschaft sought to galvanize these patriotic reserves into action when it cautioned against the political "Ferienstimmung" (holiday mood) noticeable throughout the country. While praising the Federal Council's scrupulously observed neutrality, the Society asked the Swiss Government to strengthen the nation's resistance by keepnig the people fully informed on all problems of foreign policy! Only thus, the Society stated, would the average citizen be able to defend the country's neutrality against any tendentious interpretation.

It is just this sovereign popular consciousness and independence of political judgment that Nazi propaganda has failed to conquer in spite of some minor local and individual successes.

In fact, the monotonous German incantation demanding increased "Reichsnähe" (spiritual nearness to the Reich) and speculating on sowing dissension among the three ethnological groups (Germans, French, and Italians) forming the Confederation, has had only one result—national unity. Germany's propagandists have not succeeded in resuscitating the unfortunate political debates between the German- and French-speaking sections of the country so characteristic of the World War I. The German-speaking Cantons have shown a high degree of immunity to such maneuvers.

Propaganda Failure

There is good reason to assume that in this particular case of a politically more or less robust nation, the failure of the German propaganda machine was due to its monomaniacal concentration on the psychological weaknesses of its opponents.

For all its weaknesses, such as sporadic eccentricity and autocratic attitude, the individualistic Swiss national character, determined by rustic persistence, soberness, Alpine realism, solidity, and a certain primitivity, has enabled the average Swiss citizen to withstand the dangerous flood of German siren songs. Certainly his individualism does not disappear so easily as that of the average German. All this is emphasized by the fact that the cultural level of the industrious and conservative peasant population is higher than that of the peasants in most countries and that the often narrow-minded but very influential middle class and the peasantry constitute the majority of the population.

The same factors also determine the character of the actually nonexistent Swiss upper class. The leading personalities in Swiss public life all rose from the middle class, peasantry, or working class.

All these factors have contributed to Swiss resistance against the National Socialist ideology.

The deeper justification of the country's political and geographical position always has been one of the most important tasks of Swiss intellectual and political leaders. In few countries has this aspect of the State been studied with more enthusiastic fervor. It is obvious that this attitude has been strengthened by Germany's persistent pressure.

Cultural Task

The Federal Council itself frequently has stressed Switzerland's cultural task in integrating the three main cultural spheres of Continental Europe within its frontiers. This fact was emphasized a few weeks ago by Dr. Enrico Celio, recently elected Swiss President for 1943. The new President told the Bern correspondent of the British News Review that his interests "extend to all the spiritual and cultural products of all countries in the most universal sense. By virtue of these alone can one pass judgment on individuals, nations, and their ideologies."

Recently, the secret of Swiss democratic resistance has been analyzed with special clarity by a prominent foreign scholar, the late Italian historian Guglielmo Ferrero. This refugee from Fascist totalitarianism held that the secret of Swiss democracy lies in the fact that the Confederation has never experienced monarchial rule.

On the other hand, the "mission of the small state" has been brilliantly analyzed in recent years by a number of prominent Swiss scholars. Especially Prof. J. R. von Salis's and Prof. Werner Naef's articles on "Switzerland and the Reich," published in the leading review Neue Schweizer Rundschau, have served to clarify Switzerland's position in present-day Europe and the special character of Swiss-German relations by emphasizing the contrasting historical traditions of both countries.

Innumerable lectures, political speeches, and public demonstrations organized by Switzerland's political parties serve to remind the people of the precious tradition they have to defend.

Based on the actual historical development of the Confederation and of its political ideas, all these activities represent a most effective counterpropaganda against the "New Order."

Oil Dealers Swarm As Shipment Arrives

HAWTHORNE, N. J., Feb. 17 (AP)—A shipment of 300,000 gallons of kerosene to the Shotmeyer Brothers Petroleum Company from Texas a few days ago has brought hundreds of fuel-starved dealers from the metropolitan area to the plant company officials said.

The shipment, which came by rail in 30 tank cars, originally was intended for oil-burner use, replacing the scarce Grade 2 fuel oil, the spokesmen said. But because of the need of kerosene for oil stoves and cooking, they declared, they have been serving the dealers, who have been converging on the scene with hundreds of trucks daily since Feb. 13.

Freight and handling charges, the officials stated, brought cost of the fuel to about nine cents a gallon, and they said they are forced to sell at 7.6 cents a gallon, the ceiling price.

Belgian Congo On Short Waves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 — Trial transmissions are being scheduled over the new 50,000-watt shortwave radio station at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, between the hours of 2:30 and 4:30 p. m., eastern war time, the Belgian Information Center has announced.

The Center, which is located at 630 Fifth Avenue, stated that the transmissions are being given on the frequencies of 17,720 and 17,770 kilocycles.

Information on the quality and reception of these radiocasts from Leopoldville by American shortwave dialers will be welcomed, the Belgian Center declared.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

WPB Plus California Designers Equals Truly American Styles

By Sally Martin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spring fashions being shown by California manufacturers, while basically the same as those worn last fall, nevertheless, have a new look. They are, if possible, more casual and the type of thing one puts on in the morning, wears throughout the day and for dinner in the evening, looking well dressed around the clock.

When the War Production Board rulings descended on an unprepared industry, an industry that had made a name for itself in the full-skirted peasant-type apparel, the average designer was perplexed. This was only natural, for the manufacturer must do an "about face," change his individual style and conform to yardage restrictions which forbade extremely full skirts and the like.

The first season many of them foundered. Some tried to bring out a new type of peasant dress with less fullness. They conformed so rigorously to the yardage permitted that the average dress lost its individuality and became stereotyped. Now that designers have had a season to accustom themselves to the many changes wrought by war, out of this change has come the truly wearable, typically American dress. It is a dress decidedly of our time and one, which in years to come, we will be proud to say was designed through American ingenuity without benefit of "outside" fashion influence.

Biggest Change in Suits

The most outstanding change in the spring fashion picture is in suits. The WPB allowed 25 inches for a suit coat consequently, in the fall lines all jackets were the stipulated length. Not so for spring. Now they're shorter! One may buy suits with jackets varying in length from the bolero to the popular four inches below the waistline. The short, waist-length jacket is shown extensively and, for this type, some designers use the Foreign Legion influence. This consists of a small standing collar, usually in a contrasting shade, high, wide lapels and buttons down the front. Many jackets are made with removable vestees, jabots, or collar and cuffs to take the place of a blouse. Buttons play a leading role, not alone as utilitarian fastenings, but to high light pockets and ornament jacket fronts.

The new skirt for these shorter jackets is the trouser skirt styled with unpressed pleats and welt side seams. Sometimes the skirt features slit side pockets, like those in men's trousers. An inspiration borrowed from Tyrolean men's wear, is a front placket, buttoned at the waist to form pockets. Another popular skirt is the one with center pleat both front and back.

Foremost with all designers is the two-piece dress. This is practical and an outstanding favorite due to its versatility. Often made with removable collars and cuffs, it is a style that may be dressed up or down depending upon the occasion. If the two-piece dress is other than tailored, trimming consists of self ruching, novelty buttons or unusual pockets. Skirts are simple and straight with occasionally ruching at the hemline to tie up with jacket trim.

Drapes Are Softer

The peg-top, tulip and intricately draped skirts are on the wane. True, there are still some versions shown but they are less extreme, softer and more wearable. An idea used by some is a gored section placed at the waistline, center front. This gives the look of a drape yet allows ample fullness for comfort.

Bodices are casual and shirred into set-in belts that are dropped in back several inches below the normal waistline. Necklines are varied, some high, some low depending upon the dress. The one-time popular cowl neckline has returned to fashion prominence. Three-quarter length sleeves are the rule although, for dressier wear, the short kimono type is prevalent.

This is definitely a print year with patterns bold and color riotous. These print fabrics were designed and made before the present dye shortage. There is still a quantity of pure silk in printed designs available but, this season will see the end of this on-hand supply. Plain materials are used in pastel shades with yellows and beiges leading in style value. A certain shade of mauve pink is extremely smart worn with navy or black accessories and coral is highlighted for sportswear.

Other fabrics that play an important part in the spring picture are rayon crepes, faille, rayon jersey, bengaline, gabardine, butcher linen and a new rayon mesh. Cotton is highly regarded by those designers lucky enough to have laid in a supply or fortunate enough to have received shipments from overseas.

Virginia Gilmore, 20th Century-Fox

New version of peasant dress in black spun rayon linen with white eyelet embroidered front outlined in red ribbon. Designed by Addie Masters. From Bonnie Best; B. Altman; Carson Pirie Scott; Daniels & Fisher; Jordan Marsh; Stix Baer & Fuller; Gimbel Bros.; J. L. Hudson.

Lynn Bari, 20th Century-Fox

(Upper) Jackets are shorter, as the one of this green suit worn with large mustard felt hat. From Saks Fifth Avenue, Beverly Hills. (Lower) Jumper at left is of beige spun rayon, dirndl style, with black braid outlining pockets and trimming white blouse. Jumper at right is of aqua spun rayon, styled with inverted pleat in skirt, and worn with red ruffled blouse. Both designed by Louis Tabak. From Bullock, Roos Bros.; Neustetter's; Scruggs Vandervoort & Barney; Neiman-Marcus; Plymouth Shops; Carson Pirie Scott; Blum's; Z. C. M. I.; Crowley-Milnor.

Maria Montez, Universal Pictures

Ideal for spring is this brown crepe printed with large white birds. Skirt is softly draped, the bodice shirred and held in place with self belt. Worn with large white straw hat trimmed in brown. From Saks Fifth Avenue, Beverly Hills.

Cotton Is Good Says Cookman

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer for The Christian Science Monitor

Helen Cookman's spring collection revives the affection American women have always entertained for well-designed cottons. Hers are typical of everything we like best. Makes you want to get busy with the sewing machine and "run up" a few on your own, even though they might fall far short of her masterly lines.

With her, the group of cottons in her collection are in the nature of an experiment. It is the first time she has turned to cotton as a basic fabric for a particular group of clothes, and she evolves models that, with all their charm and simplicity, give you a feeling of "playing lady." One is a French-blue chambray from Gailey and Lord. The skirt is gathered all around, but fuller in the front and back than at the sides. The bodice revives that fashion beloved of colonial times—the crisp white "tucker" of organdy with short puff sleeves—worn beneath a sleeveless, tight-fitting bodice of the chambray, which buttons down the back.

Chambray Dance Frock

Again, a soft blue chambray is used to evolve a cotton dance frock, its full-skirted hem weighted with three deep two-inch tucks. Its low square neckline outlined by bias tucks, follows the present trend toward much lower necklines in evening gowns than we have been seeing. It is the sort of a gown that could be successfully designed in many more important fabrics. The bodice is finished in front with another bit of Colonial design—a stomacher.

Because cotton dance frocks can go straight into the tub, they have a strong budget appeal these days, and Mrs. Cookman shows several. One is in red, white and black-plaid gingham, and is notable for a skirt which has straight gathers in the front and a sweeping bias back, escaping the floor by just a few inches. It also introduces a box-pleated fichu which can be adjusted to different necklines.

Attractive Maternity Dresses

Several dresses are shown for the "heir-minded." These are extendable. Deep side pleats are used, bias-backed, loose-fitting jackets, and draw strings. One maternity suit is made for country wear in blue denim.

For the "cotton bride" with only a week end for wedding and honeymoon, who must carry her precious wardrobe in a suitcase, Helen Cookman proposes a going-away suit of brown and white plaid seersucker—jacket and short skirt. The jacket has a bias back and is cut with raglan sleeves. There are shorts and a bra for sun bathing, or the jacket and skirt can be worn over a brown bathing suit. For evening, the short skirt is replaced with a long one of the same practical seersucker.

Her bridal gown is white organdy, full skirt, full, long sleeves, and a long ribbon sash to accentuate her slim waist. A floppy Maud Muller leghorn with its slim streamer of ribbon, gives this bride a portrait loveliness.

And all the clothes are good, sound, practical, enchanting American cottons.

Decorate But Discriminate

By Bernice Stevens
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are thinking of home decorating this spring, don't set your heart on certain paints until you see if they are still to be had. Lots of the old familiar favorites have gone to sea, taken to the air on flying fortresses, or spend their time fooling the enemies of the United Nations in clever camouflage. Varnishes and brushes, various oils and synthetic resins are far more needed for war purposes than they are at home, even if things do begin to look a bit shabby, but we still have plenty to do with.

Dry powder-type water paints are being produced without restriction. The water they call for is about as non-critical a material as a household could hope to find. Coloring matter for these paints—and they come in delicious colors—is available. A special type of felt-covered roller is used in place of a brush for these water paints, which are having a new vogue. They may be used right over faded wallpaper, too, and that solves the problem of freshening up some of the rooms that would otherwise have to remain as they are.

Little Metallic Paint

You may be able to find metallic paints to brighten up dull-looking radiators of aluminum or bronze and you may not. Only a very limited amount of aluminum paint now reaches the corner paint dealer. Most of it, because of its light weight and resistance to corrosion, goes to war. Little can be spared for civilian use.

Paints on the home front won't come in cans, either, any more than vegetables or fruits, so urgently needed in war production are the steel and tin, cans were made of. Glass jars, in certain standard sizes are being used instead. Think how much easier this makes it for the amateur decorator to know what he's buying—always remembering, of course, that paint changes somewhat in shade as it dries.

You'll do everything you can to coddle the old paint brushes you happen to have. A good technique is to clean brushes thoroughly with turpentine or a standard brush cleaner immediately after using them, and then suspend them in a jar containing a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and linseed oil. The oil keeps the bristles soft, suspending the brushes prevents bending.

One good reason for making your old brushes go as far as possible is that we aren't going to get any more Chinese hog bristles for civilian use in brushes until after the war. Any we get will be allocated to the military. We'll get new brushes, but they will be made of istle, a Mexican plant fiber, and horsehair. Some are entirely made of horsehair, some of a mixture, and while they will serve the purpose, they do not hold the paint as satisfactorily as the hog bristles. We will not see brushes in wide varieties of sizes, either, such as we have become accustomed to.

Repairs Still Possible

Housewives planning to have floors waxed or sanded should encounter little difficulty, even though the necessary machines for doing this work will not be sold after March 15 of this year. Repairs and replacements can still be made after that date, so those who handle such machines will be able to keep them in good running condition. Waxes for floors should still be obtainable this spring, though shellac is less plentiful.

While the war lasts, patriotic homemakers will not go in for having walls repapered, simply because they are tired of what they have. New wallpapers will be produced, but not in such abundance.

Decorate if you must, but decorate with discrimination.

Plant Arrangement Is an Art

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There comes a time in the window gardener's life, usually after the novelty of his plants has worn off, when he selects, trains and arranges his plant material much as the landscape architect and the flower arranger go about their work. It is at that time that color harmony, and architectural lines enter into indoor gardening, opening up an entirely new phase of a little-understood subject. It is then, too, that the old haphazard selection of plants for house decoration gives way to the same discriminating care used in selecting furniture and pictures for the different rooms. And the beginning of another indoor season is a good time to commence to think about these matters.

Among the important factors affecting this advanced phase of window gardening is the container in which the plants are grown. Formerly, when we all thought that porous pots were necessary for a plant's health, the choice of containers was quite limited; now that experiments have shown that plants can be successfully grown in non-porous pots, the selection of colors and shapes is only limited by the potter's imagination. As a result, a little search usually reveals the exact shade and shape to suit any ordinary plant and its surroundings. It is not possible, of course, to cover all details of so broad a subject in one short article, but it should be pointed out that experienced gardeners take such factors as foliage and flower color, the type of growth (upright, trailing, or otherwise), associates and location into consideration when they select their containers.

Consider Sizes and Shapes

Perhaps the proper selection and arrangement of the different forms of plant growth are of more importance than the container in which they are grown, for they will, if properly placed, form a pleasing part of the decorative scheme, tying the entire picture together. For instance, a tall lanky plant placed on a bare mantle gives accent to a previously unbalanced picture, while a plant with pendant stems, such as the trailing ivies, serves to draw the composition together. With the same object in view, plants of different growth habits may be combined in windows to create a harmonious scene.

It will be found, when one tries to follow this fascinating phase of house plant culture, that one has a great number of plant forms, varying from the trailers through the pudgy and obese shapes of some cacti and succulents and the bushy growths of geraniums to the upright sansevieria, from which to choose. That wealth of material makes possible an interesting departure from the usual way of handling house plants. In this connection, type of foliage, whether coarse, as in the geraniums and rex begonias, or softly graceful as in ferns, has not a little bearing.

Color Effects Important

Color of foliage must also be taken into consideration when one is trying to create pleasing pictures with house plants. For that reason, experienced gardeners try to have several gray-leaved plants, such as the dusty miller and lavender cotton, in their collections, because of the harmony they bring to the usual heterogeneous collection.

Some gardeners are such inveterate collectors of plants that they find it quite impossible to use the suggestions outlined here throughout their indoor garden. To these may be recommended the practice of setting aside a window or windows for the exercise of the art, while the other windows are given over to general culture. It works like this: The room furnishing best growing conditions is selected for general culture and the plants are kept there until they reach their height of beauty. They are then removed to the display room, where they are arranged to suit the gardener's taste.

The latter room may lack the ideal growing conditions of the other and, as a consequence, the plants soon lose the glow of health which they had when introduced there. They are then taken back to the general culture room to regain their blithe spirits. An arrangement of that kind supplies the factors—including well-grown plants, opportunities for artistic arrangements, and frequent changes in plant pictures—which are dear to the hearts of most indoor gardeners.

C. W. W.

Shoppers for War Workers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

One of the greatest difficulties with which women engaged in factory war work have to contend is that of household shopping. Factory workers in Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire, have solved the difficulty, to their complete satisfaction.

They arrive at the factory in the morning with their shopping baskets and lists of their requirements together with the money needed for payment. Three expert shoppers, housewives who are not employed on war work, and maybe neighbors of the women, come to the factory and go from bench to bench collecting the lists, the money and so on. Then off they go to the town to carry out the commissions. They buy this woman's rations, collect another girl's dress which has been at the cleaner's, or perhaps fetch a recharged battery for someone else's radio. The shoppers then return to the factory with their purchases and other commissions.

In this way the women factory workers do not lose a single hour from their work, and the shopkeepers are delighted because they are no longer faced with a queue of desperate women trying to do their household shopping just at closing time.

The women shoppers are paid at the rate of a shilling an hour and shop on an equal footing with other customers. If there is a queue the factory shoppers take their place in it and are served in their turn.

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Milk Famine If Ceilings Stand, Agricultural Interests Warn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 — Warning of a milk famine if the Administration's farm price ceilings are not lifted, agricultural interests continued their fight today to substitute for proposed Government subsidies an all-round increase in farm prices.

Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, and for many years their agent in the lobbies of Congress, painted a grisly picture of the dangers ahead if the program of his powerful organization is not put into effect. Roads will be lined with a steady stream of cows en route to slaughter houses instead of dairies, he declared, if OPA ceilings on producers' milk prices are allowed to stand. Mr. Holman said that OPA's announcement about permitting upward revision of prices "means nothing. . . . What we want is suspension of the ceilings." Mr. Holman was one of several spokesmen for dairymen of 16 states who urged the Senate Smith Agriculture subcommittee to consider milk producers' higher costs.

Producers cannot possibly supply the milk the Government expects under the present ceiling, W. J. Cecil of Sacramento, another dairy spokesman, charged.

The price order which has aroused dairymen pegged producers' milk prices at the highest January levels. Retailers' prices had previously been pegged at levels of last March. The stabilized price structure has been wobbly since then, for it has been necessary to equalize prices between cities, and then to deal with diversion of milk into creameries. Dairy leaders won't guarantee an adequate milk supply unless there are higher prices to meet increased costs.

Involved in the farm dispute is the question of incentive payments, or subsidies.

Former OPA head, Leon Henderson, asked last May that the RFC put up $1,000,000,000 to help make the Price Control Act effective. The Senate rejected it; adding a proviso to the ultimate bill forbidding payments of "subsidies."

Now the subsidies have been proposed again, this time as "incentive payments" to farmers. A less ambitious plan is proposed.

Great Britain last year spent $500,000,000 as subsidies for higher food stuff production and maintaining ceiling prices on food. The Ministry of Food buys the product and re-sells to the middleman, at a loss if necessary.

Canada pays large bonuses automatically to counteract increased living costs.

American farmers actually now get "subsidies" through indirect means, like soil conservation payments made contingent, at least on one crop, on farmers sowing more land to other crops. The Commodity Credit Corporation often buys crops at one figure and sells them at a lower one. Other examples could be cited.

The fight against "subsidies" therefore is largely one of nomenclature. In this instance farm leaders fear the proposed incentive payments (subsidies) would mean smaller returns in the long run than all around higher prices.

Puerto Rico Food Situation Is Declared Still Critical

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 17 (AP)—Edward Bash, local director of the Federal Food Distribution Administration and one of the central figures in the Puerto Rican food controversy, yesterday told a U. S. Senate Committee investigating the Island's domestic conditions that "generally speaking" the supplies of foodstuff are insufficient because of the "September gap" when shipments fell to an all-time low.

He admitted the Government's large scale entry into the supply picture last August evoked complaints because the initial shipments included some items neither used nor desired on the island—such as pinto beans, dried eggs and powdered milk. But he declared these early problems were being corrected.

Mr. Bash, who was complimented by the Senators for his clear statements of the FDA case, referred numerous inquiries to his superiors at Washington.

Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana, a Committee member, asserted the Federal Administration had been taking better care of the foreigners "than it has of our own children."

He made the charge after testimony brought out that a pineapple cannery in Puerto Rico had been closed and the canning industry destroyed because of an arrangement with Cuba.

Attempting to go beyond the wartime emergency food problem, Senator Bone asked what plan the Puerto Ricans themselves had evolved to solve their troubles. J. Bernard Frisbie, Director of the AAA in charge of the Department of Agriculture's War Board, replied: "None."

It was announced that the Insular Emergency Council had authorized the expenditure of $3,000,000 more for agricultural projects and relief payments up to June.

In a discussion of Puerto Rican finance, Patrick Fitzsimmons, Insular Auditor, said that in recent years revenues had exceeded disbursements, although he was uncertain whether this would continue through the current fiscal year.

He explained the Island had a $16,000,000 debt, on which it is paying 4.73 per cent interest, and a $40,000,000 surplus which is paying only one-eighth of 1 per cent interest. This caused some of the Senators to wonder why none of the debt had ever been converted.

Tugwell Urges Probe

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Rexford Guy Tugwell of Puerto Rico invited members of the House Insular Affairs Committee considering a bill which would end his tenure, to come to the Island and get first-hand information of the political situation there.

That, the Governor said in a cable which the Interior Department presented the Committee, "would assure the people of Puerto Rico that their needs and wishes had been consulted."

Mediation on Railway Wages

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (AP)—Services of the National (Railway) Mediation Board were invoked today by both representatives of railroads and of 350,000 members of five operating Brotherhoods as wage negotiations terminated without agreement.

Mediation processes will be instituted in Chicago tomorrow, Phil Otterbach, a spokesman for the carriers, announced.

The union wage demands for a 30 per cent pay increase or a minimum raise of $3 a day were filed with the carriers on Jan. 25.

The first direct conference negotiations between management and labor were begun yesterday.

Present rates of the operating employees embrace complex classifications based on the type of work. Engineers are paid a minimum of about $8.50 a day. Some switchmen earned about $5.82 a day in the lowest bracket for operating employees.

The operating employees are locomotive engineers, firemen and enginemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen.

The negotiations are separate from the demand of 15 co-operating brotherhoods of nonoperating personnel, embracing about 900,000, persons, for a wage increase of 20 cents an hour with a 70-cent minimum.

Wage demands of the nonoperating wrokers went through negotiation and mediation without agreement and now rests with an emergency mediation panel under procedure outlined in an executive order by President Roosevelt Feb. 5.

Learned Democrat From Arkansas Taught Use of Words by Mrs. Luce

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—To the voters of Fairfield County, Conn.:

Your Congresswoman, Representative Clare Boothe Luce, had another big day in Washington. She:

1. Got into a debate in the House and heard herself accused of imperialism.

2. Testified in behalf of Lend-Lease.

3. Got a rise out of the White House.

Representative William Fulbright (D) of Arkansas, who has been President of the University of Arkansas and holds four college degrees, touched off the debate. He ripped into Republican Mrs. Luce's freshman speech of last week, when she said the United States must give immediate attention to postwar aviation, with emphasis on what Britain is doing about it and what we should start doing.

Mr. Fulbright said Mrs. Luce advocated a "narrow, imperialistic policy of grab," which would be "probably the most effective method imaginable of bringing on a third world war."

Mrs. Luce tried twice to interrupt, but the gentleman from Arkansas wouldn't yield, as they say in Congress. When he had concluded his remarks, he and the gentlewoman from Connecticut manned twin microphones and angaged in the following exchange:

Mrs. Luce: The young and very able gentleman from Arkansas (Mrs. Luce is two years his senior) has spoken rather loosely of what he called my freedom-of-the-air policy. By his definition of what he calls a proper policy, does he intend for this country to control its own skies and airports after the war?

Mr. Fulbright: I would say not any more than we now control our ports under the traditional policy of freedom of the seas.

Mrs. Luce: I would like to ask the gentleman another question. In his speech he said I "inferred" this or that. I inferred nothing. I implied, and the gentleman from Arkansas did the inferring. I ask the gentleman to give a precise passage, a precise quote from the text of my speech in which I said America must control the sovereignty of the skies of any other nation.

Mr. Fulbright: I don't think I said you said exactly that.

Later, at the White House, "Globaloney" went into the transcript of the President's Tuesday press conference.

Reporters asked Mr. Roosevelt if he had kept himself informed on the freedom-of-the-air issue raised by Mrs. Luce. The President said he didn't have time to keep up with it.

Did the President plan to ration "globaloney?"

A chuckle answered that one.

Burnham Ranks High Among Milers

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There was much ado from the gallery and press box Saturday night when that sensational N. Y. U. youngster, Frankie Dixon, ran off with the Hunter Mile in the B. A. A. show. The crowd called him a lot of fancy names and pointed out, among other things, that (1) he was the first college freshman ever to win a major invitation mile race and (2) that he was the first Negro to do it. And, of course, the boy deserved every word of praise he received.

But Dixon was not the only Hunter miler who ran a good race and deserved a hand from the customers. There was Don Burnham, the husky lad who does his training among the hills and dales around Hanover.

Finished Third

Apparently entered in his first invitation mile merely to make the early stages of the race interesting for such fair-haired favorites as Gil Dodds, Earl Mitchell and possibly Dixon, Burnham uncocked a bristling bell lap which nipped all except Mitchell and Dixon. Clocked at 4m. 12.5s., the Dartmouth ace will get more recognition the next time he walks to the starting post.

However, although Burnham seemed—to the casual observer—lost in the pre-meet shuffle of the Hunter special, actually he had every right to be up with the leaders. Coached by Harry Hillman and prepping for the approaching Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. one-mile crown, the Lebanon (N. H.) youth had run a neat 4:11.4 mile on the Big Green track and confidently expected to do under 4:12 here.

Schoolboy Star

Burnham was named All-America scholastic half miler in 1939, the year he almost broke the world schoolboy record with a 1:54.6 performance. In one year of varsity competition at Hanover he shattered the all-time college marks for the 880, 1,000 and mile. As a sophomore last winter he scored over Campbell Kane and Charley Beetham in the half, and defeated Leslie MacMitchell in a mile. It was in the Metropolitan A. A. U. outdoor mile that he nipped the N. Y. U. star, and in the indoor and outdoor I. C. 4-A miles was a tight runner-up to the champion with the Purple jersey.

Burnham ran miles last year, his first in varsity competition, in 4:11.4, 4:12.6, 4:13.6 and 4:14.6 (twice). The day he was beaten by MacMitchell for the outdoor I. C. 4-A. crown, Don ran a 4:12.6 mile.

Associated Press
Don Burnham

Is it no wonder then that, although ignored by pre-meet pickers, this Dartmouth boy pushed Dodds back into fourth place in the Hunter special and even made Dixon and Mitchell hustle to beat him?

* * *

Briefs . . . Burnham, incidentally, was the first Dartmouth man to run the Hunter race since before World War I . . . The Hub, it seems saw the first and last of Georgetown's Hughie Short as an invitation runner for the duration. He goes into the Army next week. If you can forget for just a moment the tremendous war task all around us, it's a pity, isn't it, that a boy with Short's rare ability should be deprived of an opportunity to enlarge upon his track glories? However, we all are by now aware that only one job is important.

* * *

Conspicuous by their absence on the B. A. A. card were the Texans and Californians, and—in particular—Warmerdam and Wolcott. Despite courageous young Boo Morcom's efforts, the pole vault seemed empty indeed without the great Warmerdam and his better-than-15-feet leaps . . . It was noticeable that, at a time when a majority of other sports are either closing up shop or treading on thin ice, track and field's only big local show of the winter was run off at a high-geared peacetime pace. Yes, the war seemed very distant to those within the Garden walls that night.

Di Maggio Joins New Yank Team—Uncle Sam's Army

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17 (AP)—Joe Di Maggio has a date with Uncle Sam today to see if he can bet on the lineup of another Yankee team—the U. S. Army—and at a sharply reduced salary.

The New York Yankees star arranged to take his physical examination. Before the day is out, the $43,750-a-year baseball player may be a $50-a-month private.

Di Maggio, 28, married and classified 3-A, applied to his local draft board for voluntary induction.

"When I get in that khaki I'll have my first peace of mind in over a year," said the two-time American League batting champion, holder of the consecutive game hitting streak (58) and twice acclaimed the most valuable player of his league.

"So will Dorothy (his wife). It's been kind of rugged for us, but it's all turned out as I knew it would, and I'll be happy when Joe Di Maggio, the baseball player, becomes just another Joe in Uncle Sam's Army."

The Yankee centerfielder could conceivably have played another season, but he said he didn't want it that way.

"I wanted to do my part, as little as it might be," he said, "and as trite as it might sound that's the truth of the case. I wanted to get in the Army. I'm going in."

Start Against Harvard Tonight

Jim Olsen (left) and Stan Skaug

The Crimson will have to guard these boys with care this evening as the powerful Dartmouth basketball team invades the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge for an Eastern Intercollegiate League date. Olsen is the Big Green's center and high scorer, having tallied 68 points in the first six league games. Skaug is captain of the team and a veteran guard.

U. S. Sports Program Is Now in a Major Muddle

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—There's a major muddle in the Nation's sports program—and blame it all on the Axis.

Without exception Army and Navy men agree that "competitive sports" are desirable, in fact necessary, to train a young man to do a good job in his more important task of fighting the war.

There's the muddle—shall competitive sports include playing on varsity teams under college colors, or merely playing principally for exercise? There's no ruling.

Boiled down, the whole matter of armed service participation in sports stands at the moment like this:

No Time Left

Army—Officials directing the specialized training program—which will put soldiers into most colleges as students—say there won't be any time left for varsity sports after the 60 hours weekly required for scholastic matters. Col. Theodore P. Bank, Chief of the Athletics and Recreation Branch, has said "competitive games have been a powerful weapon in the Army's training program to date and it would be unreasonable to surmise that they will be thrown out of the window now." He explained his reference was to competitive sports in camps, and not intercollegiate athletics.

Navy—Pre-Flight cadets moved well into front ranks of collegiate football last year. But they didn't play under college colors; they played as Pre-Flight squads against some mighty good opposition.

Would Welcome Stars

Colleges—with most athletes in, or about to go into, the armed services, coaches would welcome stars in uniform—without them they face the prospect of building teams around the students under the 18-year-old Selective Service age or physically unfit for Army and Navy services.

Lieut. Commander T. J. Hamilton, Director of the Physical Training Program for Naval Aviation, joined with Bank in urging continuance of competitive sports on a radio program Monday night, saying competition is traditional with the Navy, and pointing out that competitive methods are used in reaching high perfection. Like Bank, however, he didn't define "competitive sports."

Events Tonight

Basketball

Dartmouth at Harvard, 8:30 p. m.

Northeastern at Tufts, 8:30 p. m.

Follies

Ice Follies of 1943, at the Garden, 8:30 p. m.

Track

Enlisted men's track meet sponsored by the New England Track and Field Officials Association, at the Y. M. C. A., 7:30 p. m.

Among sports fans themselves, there are two schools of thought on what should be described as "competitive sports."

Minor Event

One group points out that a group of youngsters racing to the nearest swimming pool—or skating pond—are engaging in competition even though their race is a minor sports event, and they're taking part in competitive sports.

Under such a definition the competitive sports of members of the armed forces conceivably could be carried out satisfactorily with all the benefits of personal and team combat through what might almost be a "sand-lot" league of "picked-up" teams.

But there's another side to the picture. There isn't much "competitive sport" in a foot race between a fleet-footed youngster and his fat chum. The speedy youngster is in a class by himself and doesn't have the "combat" feeling when he can easily outdistance his competitor.

Dismaying Part

That's the part of the whole muddle that is dismaying to sports advocates. Under the sand-lot pick-up system there wouldn't be much strong competition; probably a few good teams meeting no worthwhile opposition.

Just one thing apparently is clear—there'll continue to be competitive sports; possibly the big colleges won't have the teams of previous years; the big spectacles may be just that; chances are that service teams will take the limelight—but there'll still be sports of a sort.

Around The Hub

Dartmouth Here

In hot pursuit of leading Pennsylvania in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race, the powerfully offensive Dartmouth five comes to Cambridge this evening for a date with the Harvards. Having been upset only by Princeton, the Big Green sports a five-and-one record, as compared with Penn's four-and-no. But there is a feeling that the boys from Hanover will take charge when they play their home-and-home series with the Philadelphia five.

* * *

Paced by its big scoring line of Jim Olsen, Bob Myers and George Munroe, Dartmouth has the strongest offense in the league, and should have little trouble bowling over the Crimson. The locals were weakened considerably the other day when Capt. George Burditt left for the service. He was their scoring spark. This is the first of two Eastern League games for the Crimson this week. On Saturday they meet Columbia, also in the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge.

* * *

It was a cinch that the Braves would find a permanent spot for their Evansville manager, Bob Coleman, now that the Three-I League has folded for the duration. Bob will remain at Braves Field this year, replacing Johnny Cooney on the coaching staff. A great hand with young players, Coleman probably had as many friends in baseball as any minor league skipper while at Evansville. He could have come up to the majors long ago, but was happy in his native Evansville, with a good enough income to comfortably care for himself and Mrs. Coleman.

* * *

Wilf Cude, for many years a star goalie with Montreal Canadiens, claims that Goalie Jack Gelineau of the Catholic High six which plays the interscholastic All-Stars at the Arena Monday, is not only the outstanding school goalie in Eastern Canada but a sure big-league prospect. The youngster, says Cude, stays on his feet, is fast and clever with his hands, and has proved brilliant in his work this winter. When not playing for Catholic High, Gelineau minds the net for Cude's Mount Royal Junior Club.

* * *

The Associated Press sends along an interesting report on Hershey in the American League. The Bears lead the league by 12 points. They have the leading scorer in Wally Kilrea and the top goal-tender in Harry Frost. Kilrea also has the most assists. As a team the Bears have scored most goals, 171 to 164 for Providence. Hershey has won the most times, 28; lost the least, nine; and tied the most, eight. And to top everything, the Bears even have the most penalized player in Roger (Broadway) Jenkins.

* * *

Briefs . . . A track meet for enlisted men is being sponsored at the "Y" tonight by the New England Track and Field Officials Association . . . University of Connecticut overwhelmed the Mass. State basketball team last night, 78-42 . . . In the first afternoon game in 20 years to be held at the state College, Rhode Island State's cagers were victorious over Worcester Tech, 89-52 . . . The village high school basketball tournament, annually sponsored by the Fitchburg Y. M. C. A., has been suspended for the duration . . . Transportation difficulties cause the cancellation of the Lancaster Outing Club's annual state championship ski jumping meet and ski ball.

* * *

With some of the outstanding point-winners just in their freshman year, the Northeastern varsity track is well on the way toward its third consecutive undefeated dual meet season . . . The famous Dartmouth line of Rondeau, Harrison and Riley made seven goals and seven assists when their hockey team defeated Boston University last night, 14-2. In the first game of the doubleheader, Northeastern beat Tufts, 6-2 . . . The Boys' Clubs of Boston will hold an open N. E. A. A. A. U. championship swimming meet at the South Boston Clubhouse Pool on Feb. 26.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

All-Star Selections

Caught between the blue lines: With the National Hockey League race heading into its final four weeks of play, mention of the all-star team and the various individual trophy winners is beginning to be heard . . . Boston Bruins have a wide edge in all-star selections, with three players almost certain to be named—Frankie Brimsek in goal, Johnny Crawford at right defense, and Bill Cowley at center . . . The other three positions could easily go to Doug Bentley of Chicago, left wing; Lorne Carr of Toronto, right wing; and Jack Stewart of Detroit, left defense.

* * *

Cowley is also being mentioned for the Hart Trophy, an honor he took two seasons ago when he led the league in scoring and set a new record for assists with 45 . . . If he does win it, he will join Nels Stewart, Eddie Shore, and Howie Morenz as the only four players to be honored more than once . . . Shore won the award four times, Morenz three times, and Stewart twice.

* * *

The Vezina Trophy for goalies has all but been presented to Detroit's Johnny Mowers, who has allowed only 94 goals in 38 games . . . His nearest competitor, Turk Broda of Toronto, has allowed 124 in 39 games . . . The Lady Byng award, for gentlemanly conduct on the ice, will be more of a problem, although Billy Taylor of Toronto appears to rate a slight edge . . . He has been penalized only two minutes . . . But Max Bentley of Chicago, Buddy O'Connor of Montreal, and Mud Bruneteau of Detroit, each of whom has also been penalized only two minutes, may also rate more than slight consideration.

* * *

The award for the best rookie still appears to be headed towards Gaye Stewart of Maple Leafs, even though he may not finish out the season . . . He already has 20 goals and 20 assists to his credit this winter . . . And believe it or not, New York Rangers are going to win a trophy despite their almost certain last position . . . That is the William J. Macbeth Cup for the city series with Americans . . . Amerks did not operate so Rangers get the silverware by default.

* * *

Rangers, incidentally, are hoping to avoid playing their 18th game without a victory against Detroit Thursday eve . . . At the same time Montreal and Chicago will be playing in Chicago Stadium . . . This game was postponed from Jan. 7 . . . If Detroit wins, it will move to within a game of the leading but idle Bruins, upon whom the Wings will still have two games in hand.

* * *

Most of the Detroit players are happy these days . . . If they haven't already earned their bonuses, they are about to do so . . . Mowers needs only one more shutout, his fifth, while Carl Liscombe needs only three more goals . . . The longest goal of the season is reported to have been scored against Mowers, a 60-footer . . . That would be exactly from the blue line.

* * *

Lester Patrick is said to have turned down a Toronto offer of $50,000 for Bryan Hextall and Phil Watson . . . The move, no matter how figured, would be unfair to the loyal New York fans who despite the poor Ranger record have still made this season the best in New York history . . . And Dick Irvin of Canadiens is reported to have sounded out Paul Thompson on the possibility of getting Earl Seibert . . . With Chicago desperately staving off the surging Canadiens for the last play-off berth, the move had little chance of success.

* * *

Red Mitchell of Chicago has played 33 games but has yet to score his first point . . . Toronto is the most penalized club in the circuit with 313 minutes plus two misconducts and one match penalty . . . Bruins are next with 275 . . . Canadiens are the least penalized with 229 minutes . . . Scotty Cameron of Rangers has been called by the RCAF and is due to leave Friday for his home at Regina . . . Gordon Davidson of the Rangers has spent only four minutes in the penalty box, an unusually low figure for defensemen . . . Davidson, who will be out for about three weeks because of injury, played in 35 games.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	22	14	6	50	161	142
Detroit	18	10	10	46	126	94
Toronto	18	15	6	42	168	124
Chicago	14	13	11	39	128	128
Montreal	14	17	8	36	134	153
New York	7	24	7	21	115	191

Leo Durocher Is Now 1A in Draft, Brooklyn Hears

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Leo Durocher has been shifted to 1A on the selective service rolls and Dolph Camilli has been made A1 on the rumor rolls as his successor as manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Durocher's Brooklyn draft board moved him from 3A after receipt of word from St. Louis that the babbling Brook boss had passed his physical examination there 10 days ago.

He Is Ready

"All they have to do is call me and I'm ready to go," the baseball orator told reporters at Palm Beach, Fla., where he is spending a brief vacation. He will be 38 in July.

But in the eyes of Branch Rickey, Sr., President of the Dodgers, the married-but-childless Durocher "Will be my manager until he puts on a United States uniform. His change in the draft hasn't changed my plans for the ball club."

Although the selective board which announced the new status gave no indication when Durocher might be called, other prospective draftees who took their exams a week before Durocher were told they probably would be included in the March quota.

The announcement came only 36 hours before Rickey was to leave on a trip to California, during which he hopes to convince Camilli not to give up baseball.

Expensive Trip

Camilli, 35 and father of five children, recently announced that he preferred not to play ball this summer because of his inability to find competent help for his ranch and because of the expense of moving his family East for the summer.

Although Rickey brushed all questions with "No comment," it is believed that one of the wedges he will use to break down Camilli's resistance to a Dodger contract will be the prospect of replacing Durocher if and when the fiery manager of the past four years is inducted. Durocher's draft availability is increased because his wife, a noted dress designer, is reputed to draw a salary almost equal to the $22,500 he received last season for guiding the Dodgers.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Bouncing into basketball—or courting trouble.

Pvt. W. D. Gary, speaking for the boys at the Myrtle Beach, S. C., Air Base, asks why this department overlooks small colleges in basketball, particularly Appalachian State College of Boone, N. C. . . . Appalachian, he argues, could beat any three teams combined in the Southern Conference and run circles around any college outfit, but it doesn't get a tumble, even in North Carolina papers. It ought to get a chance in the Garden, he says, but "a small school has little, if any, chance in the papers today—why?"

* * *

Having tried to handle basketball on a national basis, we know how hard it is to cover even the so-called "Major" Conferences without having a story that runs over into the want ads. . . . It's admitted that a small college may come up with a court team that would run rings around the big shots, but until they play some of the big fellows, how are you going to prove it? . . . You can't depend on the mere fact that they've beaten a lot of teams their own size. . . . As for breaking into Madison Square Garden, the question isn't "how good are they," but "will 15,000 New Yorkers pay to see them?"

* * *

Best of the few teams we've seen this season was the Norfolk Naval Training Station outfit that licked Long Island Monday. . . . Those boys really operate smoothly and shoot well enough to win a Navy "E." . . . Report is that they may be invited back to play Great Lakes March 30, when the N. C. A. A. final will be held. . . .Dave Walsh, veteran New York official, says that fast modern basketball requires three officials, a stunt that was tried in the Eastern League six years ago. . . Why not include a bass whistle and make it a quartet?

* * *

Zipp Newman, Birmingham News: "The Japs and Huns will have to worry about Clint Castleberry, of the magic feet, next fall. . . . Clint has been ordered to report for training with the Army Air Force. The Japanazis had better prepare a 20-man defense for Georgia Tech's greatest freshman footballer."

* * *

On the same day that J. Howard Berry, former Penn halfback, was commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the Marines, Frank Reagan, another old Red and Blue, was promoted to captain . . . Teams from Fort Monmouth, N. J., Aberdeen, Md., Proving Grounds, and Philadelphia, Ellis Island, Curtis Bay, Md., Atlantic City, and Manhattan Beach Coast Guards outfits have entered the Eastern Seaboard servicemen's basketball tourney at Camden, N. J., Feb. 26-27. Fort Dix, N. J., also may play . . . Russ Letlow, Green Bay Packers' guard, was the first man sent through the Milwaukee induction under the new Selective Service arrangements. He couldn't get into the Marines because he was too big, but the Army said okay.

* * *

Southern Association officials were not expected to call it quits, at today's meeting, but they will need an extra day to talk over all the angles of the baseball season . . . Jean Pusie, the old hockey "bad man" is playing in an intermediate amateur league . . . Donald Ross announces no one under 38, except servicemen, can play in the North and South open golf tourney at Pinehurst.

Medalist Peg Kirk Advances Handily On Florida Links

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—Medalist Peg Kirk of Findlay, Ohio, and Rollins College was expected to oppose Mrs. R. M. Dagenais of Montreal, Canada, today with the same zeal that saw her first-round opponent in the Palm Beach women's golf tournament go down to defeat.

Miss Kirk ousted Mrs. William Cook of Bronxville, N. Y., 8 and 7 yesterday, while Mrs. Dagenais earned a 1 up score over Mrs. Charles V. McAdam of Greenwich, Conn.

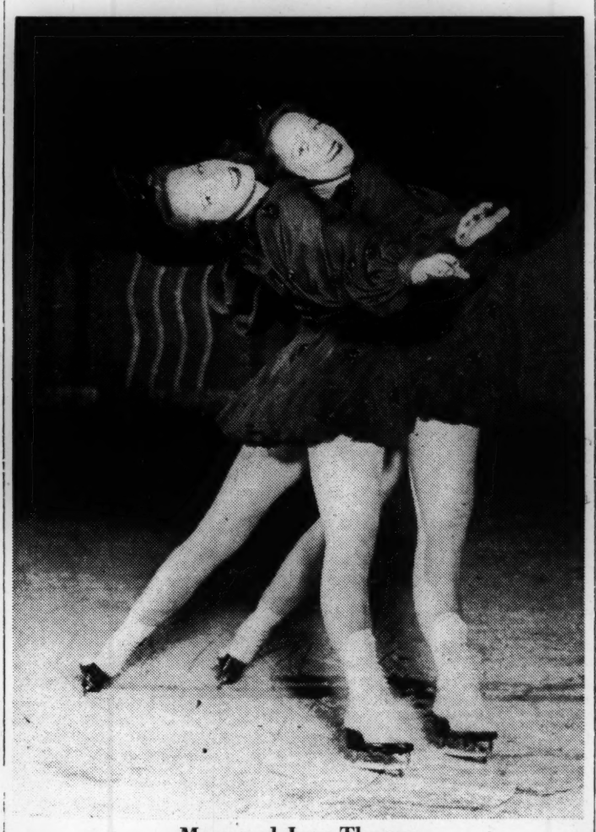
Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., last year's winner, was matched against Mrs. Harvey Mack of Easton, Pa., after eliminating Mrs. Frederick Ream of Palm Beach 6 and 5.

Mary Jane Garman of Rollins College will play Mrs. S. B. Matesen of Pelham, N. Y.

Southworth Honored

LONDON (AP)—Capt. Billy B. Southworth, Jr., of Columbus, Ohio, U. S. Army Air Force pilot and son of the manager of the world champion St. Louis Cardinals, was among 209 airmen awarded air medals, United States Army headquarters announced.

Ice Follies Twins



Mary and Jane Thomas

Caught by the camera as they did one of their high-speed, double spins, the Thomas twins are nightly thrilling packed Boston Garden houses with their featured numbers in Ice Follies of 1943. The Follies continue at the Garden through Feb. 22.

Police League Play-Offs

Working up to the Boston Amateur Basketball Commission tournament the last week in March, Junior Police League youngsters are currently staging a series of eliminations, it is reported by Patrolman Al Howard, coach of the Division (station) 16 team.

"It's sometimes hard for the boys to get evenings off to play, what with their after-school jobs and studies," said Howard. "Too, it isn't an easy matter to find gymnasiums. But the boys are having a good time and managing to play enough games to keep from getting rusty."

Howard's team drew a bye in the first week of the Police League play-offs, but last week end his boys met and defeated the Division 9 crew, 21-12. "We ought to be all right until we get up against the Division 3 outfit," grinned Howard. "I understand they're real tough."

This Boston Amateur Commission tourney, of which Henry McCarthy of M. I. T. is President and overseer, attracts teams from the Y. M. C. A., various boys' clubs, and Billy Mullen's Park Department group. It will be the inaugural tournament for the Junior Police League youngsters, but they have as good a chance as any group of boys in the city. Because they are under 16 years of age, the Junior Police compete in Class C. Class B is for boys up to 19; A class, of course, is unrestricted.

Dates for the Boston Commission play-offs have been set at March 20, 22, 24 and 27.

Frick League Weighs Two Bids for Phils

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Ford Frick, President of the National League, disclosed today that he had polled members of the league yesterday on their attitude toward acceptance of one of the two bids being considered for the Philadelphia franchise and that he now was more optimistic than ever.

"I am more optimistic over the sale of the Philadelphia club to parties who can do the kind of a job the National League wants than I ever was before," Frick declared. "Beyond that I cannot comment on developments."

Jim Levey Inducted

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Shortstop Jim Levey of the Buffalo International League Baseball Club, who has been working as a Buffalo warplant guard, has reported for induction into the Army.

Pacific Coast League baseball this year will be different. The schedule will be reduced from 178 to 154 games. California teams will make only one trip each to Portland and Seattle.

Bill Cowley Asks Assist Be Erased

MONTREAL, Feb. 17 (AP)—Bill Cowley, Boston Bruin's center who is leading the National Hockey League scoring race, has asked Acting President Mervyn "Red" Dutton to delete one point from his assist total, which now stands at 41.

In a letter to Dutton, Cowley "protested" his having been given an assist in the Jan. 16 game against the New York Rangers when Art Jackson was awarded a goal because Grant Warwick threw his stick to prevent a score. "I feel that the assist was not justified, owing to the fact that Jackson did not actually score the goal," Cowley said.

Dutton said the assist would be removed from the official records when they are released next week.

Red Dutton's Son Now Reported Lost

OTTAWA, Feb. 17 (AP)—Flight Sergeant Joseph Mervyn Dutton, son of Mervyn (Red) Dutton, Acting President of the National Hockey League, was reported officially presumed dead in a Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list issued last night.

The young flier had previously been reported missing.

Red Dutton, manager and coach of the Brooklyn Americans, who have suspended their N. H. L. franchise for the duration, served overseas in the last war.

Pete Fox Signs

Pete Fox, the lone veteran outfielder of the Red Sox pay roll, today signed his 1943 contract. Manager Joe Cronin says that Pete will play right field, but who will patrol the other spots remains a mystery. Perhaps Joe, himself, will be out there somewhere.

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,182,330
1943 volume to date 31,535,966
1942 volume to date 17,617,595

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by the Associated Press

Tuesday	45.0	Prev. day	45.1
Month ago	42.3	Year ago	36.5
'42-3 high	45.1	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abr&Straus 1g †	1	37	36	37	+1
Adams Exp (.45e)	8	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
Addressograph (1)	3	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	10	41⅞	40⅞	41⅞	+1⅛
Alaska Juneau	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	31	1	1	1	+ 1/16
Alleghany pf xw	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	8	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
Alleghany pr pf	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl (2e)	17	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
Allen Indust (3/4e)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Allied Chem & Dye 6a	2	148½	147	147	—2
Allied Mills (1e)	6	17⅜	17	17	— ½
Allied Strs (.15g)	21	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
Allied St pf (5)	7	77½	77	77½	+1½
Allis-Ch Mfg 1/4g	12	50¾	50¼	50¼	— ¾
Alpha P Cem (1/4g)	3	19½	19½	19½	
Amal Leather	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Amal Lea pf (1½e)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	4	46	45	45	—1¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	1	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅝
Am Airlines (1½e)	7	36½	35¾	36	+ ¼
Am Bank Note 1/4g	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
Am Bk N pf (3) †	20	49	49	49	+ ¾
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	8	34¼	33¾	34	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	16	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	6	85¾	83¼	85¾	+2¼
Am Can pf (7) †	30	176½	175¾	175¾	— ¼
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	21	29¼	28⅜	29¼	+ ⅜
Am C&F pf 8.29g	7	66	65	66	+1
Am Ch & Cab (2)	5	20⅞	20½	20¾	
Am Chicle (4a)	3	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ¼
Am Crystal S 2½e	24	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
Am C S 6%pf 6 †	30	100	99¾	100	+ ⅛
Am Distill	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Am Encaustic Til	2	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	
Am European ½e	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
Am Export L (2)	4	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Am & For Power	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Am&FP S6pf 3/4k	*4	45½	45	45½	+1¾
Am&FP S7pf 7/8k	*2	53	53	53	+ ½
Am & F P 2 pf	11	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS (3)	3	33¼	33	33	
Am Hide&Leather	8	3⅜	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	
Am Home P (2.40)	3	55¾	55½	55¾	+ ¼
Am Ice	4		3	3	
Am International	8	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
Am Locomotive	145	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+1⅛
Am Loco pf (7e)	22	87	83½	87	+3½
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	5	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Am M & Met ½e		7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	5	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼
Am News 1.80	†15	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	42	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am P & L S6 pf	2	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅜
Am P & L S5 pf	9	20⅝	20	20⅜	— ¼
Am Rad&St S 15g	51	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Am Roll Mill 20g	21	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Am R M pf 4½	†580	64⅞	64½	64⅞	+ ¼
Am Safety Raz ¾e	1	11	11	11	
Am Seating (1e)	7	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
Am Ship Bldg 3e	†120	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ½
Am Smelt & R (2)	19	40⅜	40	40	— ⅛
Am Sm & R pf 7	†11	148⅝	148½	148½	
Am Snuff Co (.60g)	2	40½	40½	40½	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 1/2g	43	23¾	23¼	23⅝	+ ½
Am Stores 1/2g	3	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
Am Stove (.30g)	3	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	5	20¼	20	20¼	
Am Sum Tob (2e)	6	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tel&Tel (9)	27	135	135¼	136	
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	52¼	51¾	51¾	— ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	8	53½	53	53	
Am Tob pf (6) †	30	138½	138½	138½	— ¾
Am Type Fdrs	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
Am Viscose (1/2g)	17	34½	34¼	34⅜	
Am Water Works	98	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	2	61½	61½	61½	
Am Woolen	74	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (8e)	10	67½	66	67	+ ⅞
Am Zinc L & S	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Am Z pr pf 1¼k	*1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+1
Anaconda (2½e)	58	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
Anac W&C 1½e	†24	26½	26	26	— ½
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	8	19¼	19	19	
A P W Paper	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Armour Del pf (7)	4	110½	110½	110½	
Armour Illinois	29	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
Armstrong Ck 1¼g	1	34	34	34	
Arnold Const (½)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	— ¼
Assd D Gd 2pf (7)		67	67	67	—1
Atch T&SF (11/2g)	76	47⅝	46¼	47⅛	+ ⅝
Atch T&SF pf (5)	2	73⅞	73½	73⅞	+ ⅝
Atl Coast Line 2e	33	28⅞	27⅞	28¾	+ ¾
Atl G&W Indies 3e	1	26	26	26	
Atl Refining (.15g)	16	22⅛	21½	22⅛	+ ⅜
Atlas Corp (1/4g)	4	9¼	9¼	9	— ¼
Atls Powd (3/4g)	2	65	64¾	65	+ ½
Atlas Tack (1/4g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Aviation Cp (1/4e)	69	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
B					
Balo Loco ct (1e)	98	13⅝	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	25	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	16	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Bang&A pf 2½k †	10	43	43	43	
Barber Asphalt	32	13⅝	12⅝	13½	+1
Barker Bros (1/2e)		8	8	8	
Barnsdall Oil (.60)	19	14½	14	14¼	
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	25	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
Bavuk Cigar (1½)		25	25	25	
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Beld-Hem (.80)	6	10	10	10	
Bell Airc (2e)	7	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3¾e	21	36⅞	36½	36¾	+ ¼
Benef Ind L 1½e	5	15½	15½	15½	
Ben I L pr pf 2½	2	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¼
Best Foods (.60)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Beth Steel (1½g)	27	60⅛	59⅝	60	+ ¼
Bigelow-San (2)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Bliss & Lau 1½e	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Boeing Airp (1e)	23	16½	16⅜	16¾	— ¼
Bohn Al&Brass 3e		45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Bon Ami B 2½ †	40	42¼	42	42	— ½
Bond Stores(1.60)	3	19½	19⅜	16½	
Borden Co (.30g)	28	24⅛	23¾	23¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	2	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	3	3	3	
Brew Cp Am (2)	1	21	21	21	
Bridgeport Brass 1	10	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
Briggs Mfg (2)	13	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	35½	36⅜	35⅜	— ¼
Bristol-Myers .40g	1	41	41	41	+1
Bklyn & Qu Trans	8				
Bklyn-Man Tr	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Bklyn Un Gas(1/2e)	3	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	1	14½	14½	14½	
Bucyrus-Erie ½2e	9	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Bucy-E 7%pf 7 †	70	107	107	107	+ ½
Budd Mfg	43	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Budd Mfg pf †	70	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel (1e)	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Buffalo Forge .45g	2	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (2½e)	3	22½	22	22	— ¼
Bulova Watch (2)	1	28	28	28	
Burling Mills .35g	2	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
Bul Mills pf 2¾	1	56	56	56	— ½
Burl M pf 2¾ cld	2	55½	55½	55½	— ⅛
Burl M 2½pf 2½	1	54	54	54	
Burr Add M (.60)	18	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
Bush Terminal	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Butler Bros (.15g)	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
Butte C&Z (1/4e)	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	4	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
Byers pf 1.82k †	10	75½	75½	75½	
Byron Jack (1/4g)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
C					
Calif Pack (1½)	3	24¾	24½	24¾	
Callahan Z-Lead	40	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec (1)	8	7½	7⅜	7½	
Campbell Wy 1¼e	15	18	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅝
Can Dr G A (.60)	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Can Pacific	35	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
Capital Adm A	6	6	5¾	6	
Carc C&O (5)	†16	90¾	90¾	90¾	— ¼
Carriers&Gen .20a	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Case (J I) Co (7e)	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	
Case (JI) pf 7 †	30	135	135	135	+1
Caterpil Tract (2)	10	45	44¾	45	— ⅛
Celanese Corp (2)	12	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	70	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¾
Celanese pr pf 7 †	140	121	120¾	121	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	60	97½	97½	97½	
Celotex Corp (1½)	18	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 5 †	30	86½	86½	86½	
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	4	3	2⅞	3	
Cent RR NJ	3	¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	2	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Cert-teed 6%pf †420		40¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Champ P&F 1/4g	1	19	19	19	
Ches & Ohio (3)	27	37¼	37	37⅛	+ ¼
Chi & E III	5	3¾	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Chi & E III A 59c	4	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	
Chi Great West	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Chi Grt W pf 1½e	1	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
Chi Mail Order 1/2e		9	9	9	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	7	17⅜	17	17	
Chi Pn T pr pf 2½	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Chi R I 7% pf	1	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Childs Co	7	2	2	2	
Chrysler Cp (3½e)	17	73¾	73½	73⅝	
City Ice&F (1.20)	9	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
City Investing †	10	29	29	29	+ ½
Clark Equip (3/4g)	1	35	35	35	— ¾
Clev E Il pf 4½ †	90	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ½
Clev Grap Br (2e)	3	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ¼
Clev Gr Br pf(5) †	20	102½	102½	102½	— ½
Climax Mol 1.20a	5	42⅜	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Cluett Peab 2½e	7	35½	35¼	35½	+ ¼
Coca-Cola (3a)	3	100	99½	100	+ ½
Colgate-P-P ½a	6	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	5	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
Collins&A pf(5) †	20	110	110	110	+3¼
Col & South †	140	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Col & Sou 1pf	240	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Col & Sou 2pf †	220	4	4	4	
Col Fuel&Iron ¼g	1	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝	+ ½
Colum Br A (.30g)	11	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
Colum Br B (.30g)	7	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	154	3½	3½	3½	
Col G&E5%pf5 †	70	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	2	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅛
Colum Pict (½e)	13	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ¼
Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Colum Carbon (4)	2	88	88	88	+ ½
Comi Credit (3)	5	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Comi Cred pf 4¼	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+ ⅜
Comi Invest Tr (3)	17	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¾
Comi Solvents .60e	54	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
Com'with & South	379	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Comw & Sou pf	5	42⅛	42	42	
Com'with Ed .35g	38	24¾	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	3	4	3⅞	4	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	18	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
Consol Aircraft	64	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ½
Consol Cigar 1½e	4	13½	13¼	13½	
Consol Cig pf 7	20	91½	91½	91½	+1¾
Con C pr pf 6½ †	60	99	98½	98½	— ½
Cons Copperm .45e	8	5⅝	5½	5½	
Cons Edison (1.60)	29	18½	18¼	18½	
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	96½	95⅞	96½	+ ¼
Consol Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Cons Film In pf 1e	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Oil (1/2)	38	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Consol RR Cuba pf	3	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
Consolodation Coal	5	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Consum Ppf 4½ †	30	97½	97½	97½	+ ¼
Container Corp ¼g	28	21½	19⅝	21½	+1¾
Cont Baking 1/2g	23	6⅛	5⅞	6	
Cont Can (1/4g)	8	32⅞	32¼	32½	+ ½
Cont Diam F .65e	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	42	41⅞	42	
Cont Motors (.55e)	43	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	13	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅜
Cont Steel (2e)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	9	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
Copperweld S pf 2½	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¾
Corn Exch 2.40 †	70	39⅞	39¼	39¼	
Corn Products 2.60	14	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ⅜
Coty Inc (1/4e)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Coty International	19	1½	1⅜	1½	
Crane Co (1e)	25	16¾	16½	16½	
Crane cv pf 5	†110	99¼	99	99¼	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 3/4g	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ½e	2	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
Crown C&S ½e	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
Crown Zellerb (1)	9	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ¼
Crucible Steel (2e)	11	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	+ ¼
Cuba RR pf †	50	10½	10½	10½	
Cuban-Am Sug 3/4e	9	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Cuneo Press 1¾	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	219	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf †	30	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
Curtis P pr pf 3/4k	7	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	50	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	4	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅛
D					
Daviso Ch .60e	5	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
Decca Records .60a	2	12½	12½	12½	
Deere & Co 1.35e	17	31	30¼	30½	— ½
Deere pf 1.40	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅝
Del & Hudson	16	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	40	4½	4	4½	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	17	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
Detroit Edis .30g	35	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
Devoe&Ray A 1	†220	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
Diamond M 1½	2	29¼	29	29¼	— ¼
Diam Mat pf 1⅓	1	39	39	39	+ ½
Diam T Motor (1e)	7	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ½
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	7	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ¼
Dixie-Vortex (1/2e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Doehler Die Cast 2	2	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
Dome Mines h.80g	16	16¾	16¼	16¾	— ¼
Dow Chem (3)	4	124⅞	134	134	— ¼
Douglas Airc (5e)	3	62½	62	62½	+ ½
Dresser Mfg (1⅓e)	14	21	20½	21	— ¼
Dunhill Internat	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Duplan pf (8) †	10	116	116	116	
du Pont deN (1g)	4	146¾	146½	147½	
du Pont pf (4½)	2	126⅝	126½	126⅝	— ¼
E					
Eastern Air Lines	3	33½	33¼	33⅜	
Eastern Roll Mill	6	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Eastman Kodak (5)	1	154	154	154	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	36	36	36	— ¼
Edis Bro Strs .80a	3	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ½
El & Mus Ind .06g	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2½e	5	32⅞	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	82	12⅝	11⅝	12⅜	+ ¾
El Power & Lt	63	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	32⅛	32⅛	32¼	— ¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	6	37	36½	36½	— ½
El Storage Bat (2)	4	37	36½	37	+ ¼
El Paso N G .2.40	2	27	27	27	— ¼
Endicott-John (3)	1	50½	5055	50½	+ ¼
Endicott-Jh pf 5 †	10	112½	112½	112½	+1¼
Eng Pub Service	52	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf (5)	2	63½	63⅜	63⅜	+ ⅜
Eng PS 5½pf 5½	10	66½	66½	66½	— ½
Eng PS2S6 pf 6 †	3	69½	68¼	68¼	—1¾
Equit Office Bldg	5				
Erie&Pitts 3.20 †	1	70	70	70	+1½
Erie Railroad (1e)	17	9⅛	8⅞	9¼	+ ¼
Erie Railroad 1st pf	90	8¾	8¾	8⅝	+ ⅛
Erie Rail pf A (5)	14	43⅞	43⅜	43¾	+ ⅜
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	4	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
Evans Products	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	11	24¾	24½	24¾	
F					
Fairbanks Mor (1)	6	35	34½	35	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	5	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
Fed Lt&T pf 6 †	30	98½	98½	98½	+7½
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	21	27	26¼	27	+ ¾
Fed Mot Truck .40	10	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Fed D Strs .45g	3	17¾	17½	17¾	
Ferro Enam	5	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R 3/4g	9	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅝
Firestone T&R pf 6	3	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	3	33½	32⅝	33½	+ ½
Flintkote (1/4g)	5	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ¼
Florsh Shoe A (2)	1	22	22	22	
Follansbee Stl	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Follans Stl pf †	30	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ½
Food Mach (1¾)	3	42	42	42	+ ½
Food Fair Stores 1	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
Foster Wheeler	25	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅝
Fost W 6 pf 1½†	160	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	8	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	
Freeport Sulph (2)	6	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	— ⅛
Gabriel Co .10g	41	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅜
G					
Gair (Robt) (1/4e)	34	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
Gair (R) pf 1.20	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
Gamewell Co 3e †	20	21¾	21½	21¾	— ⅜
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Gaylord Cont 1/2a	4	11½	11	11½	+ ⅜
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	3	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	5	41½	41¼	41½	
Gen Baking (.15g)	15	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	3	5½	5½	5½	
Gen Cable	9	43⅜	41¾	43⅜	
Gen Cab pf 13¼k †	50	78⅝	77½	78	— ⅞
Gen Cigar (1)	2	25	25	25	
Gen Elec (1.40)	37	35½	35⅜	35½	
Gen Foods (.40g)	8	36½	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Gen G&E A	16	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	† 20	102	100	100	
Gen Mills (4)	4	89	89	89	
Gen Motors 1/2g	32	48	47⅝	47⅞	
Gen Motors pf (5)	3	128	128	128	— ½
Gen Out Adv .20e	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Gen Out Adv A 3e	2	25	25	25	—1½
Gen Prec Eq (1)	14	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30e	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Gen Pr Ink pf 6 †	30	109	109	109	+1
Gen Pub Service	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Ry Signal 1¼e	11	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅜
Gen Real & Util		7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Gen Real & Util pf		33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Gen Refract 1.20e	14	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
Gen Shoe (1/4g)	11	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Gen SC pf 1½k †	140	67	66½	66¾	+ ¾
Gen Tel (1.60)	7	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Gen Time Inst (1)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	8	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
Gillette S R .45e	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Gillette Saf R pf 5	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ¼
Gimbel Bros	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	63	63	63	+ ½
Glidden Co (.30g)	4	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Glidden cv pf 2¼	3	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Gobel (Adolf)	13	1	1	1	+ 1/16
Goebel Brew (.20)	8	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Goodrich (BF) 1e	31	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅜
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	2	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R 1/2g	20	28⅝	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	95	95	95	+1¾
Goth Hosiery 1/4e	3	5¾	5½	5½	+ ¼
Goth Hos pf (7) †	85	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
Graham-Paige Mot	111	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Granby C Min .60	2	5⅛

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2½s 68-63	100.13	100.13	100.13

New York City Bond

5 3s 80	104	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Power 3½s 72	108¾	108¾	108¾
17 Allegnany 5s 44 Mod	94½	94	94½
41 Allegnany 5s 49 Mod	80	79½	80
1r Allegnany Inc 5s 50	64¼	64¼	64¼
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 39	108	108	108
18 Am & For Pos 2030	81½	81	81½
6 AmIGChem 5½s 49	105	104⅜	105
3 Am Int 5½s 49	104½	104½	104½
12 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¾	108½	108¾
2 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
49 Am T&T 3s 56	110⅝	110⅛	110⅝
6 Ann Arbor 4s '95	67	67	67
6 Arm Del 4s '55	105¾	105⅝	105¾
14 AT&SF 4s '95	116⅜	116⅛	116⅜
6 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	99	98½	99
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st reg	94	94	94
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	112½	112½	112½
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	35	35	35
31 A C Line 1st 4s '52	88	87⅜	87⅜
37 A C Line cit 4s '52	78¾	78½	78⅝
15 A C Line 4½s '64	65½	65¼	65¼
4 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	64¼	63¾	64¼
37 B&O '95 st A	37⅜	36⅞	37
11 B&O '95 st C	41	40⅞	41
11 B&O 2000 st D	36⅞	36¾	36¾
2 B&O '96 st F	37	36⅞	37
85 B&O cv '60 st	28	27⅝	27¾
20 B&O 4s 48	63¼	62⅞	63¼
14 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51st	53⅜	52⅞	53½
23 B&O S W '50 st	46¼	46	46
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	103½	103½	103½
50 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	130	130	130
2 Ben I Loan 2¾s '56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
22 Beth Stl 3½s '52	104½	104½	104½
6 Beth St 3¼s '59	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Beth Stl 3s '60	101¼	101¼	101¼
22 Boston&Me 4½s '70	45	44¾	45
11 Boston&Me 4s '60	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
2 Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66	109	109	109
5 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104½	104½	104½
4 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	89	88⅞	89
5 Buf R&P '57 st	38½	38½	38½
2 Buf C R&No 5s '34	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Bush Term 5s '55	63	63	63
4 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	81	80⅜	81
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	112½	112½	112½
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	113	113	113
5 Can Nor 6½s 46	113½	113½	113½
10 Can Pac 4½s 60	102	101½	102
5 Can Pac 4s perp	76⅞	76¾	76⅞
21 Caro C&O 4s 65	110	109¾	109¾
11 Celanese 3½s 62	103½	103½	103½
13 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	27	27	27
14 Cen Pac 5s 60	59⅜	59	59⅜
162 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	89½	89¼	89¼
1 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
5 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	84¼	84¼	84¼
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
12 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	22⅜	22¼	22¼
3 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	96	96	96
19 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19⅛	19	19
15 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	78	77⅞	77⅞
10 CB&Q 4½s 77	71¼	71¼	71¼
16 CB&Q gen 4s 58	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	100	99⅞	100
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 reg	97⅛	97⅛	97¼
6 Chi & E Ill inc 97	37¼	36¾	37¼
3 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	42	42	42
1 ChGtWest 4s 88	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝
4 Chi I & L 6s 66	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
10 Chi I & L 5s 66	8	8	8
149 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	21⅛	21	21⅛
207 CMSP&Paj 5s 2000	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
18 CM&SP 4¼s 89F	47½	47	47⅜
88 CM&SP 4½s 89C	47¾	47¼	47⅜
13 CM&SP 4½s 89E	47½	47⅛	47½
38 CM&SP gen 4s 89	46¼	45⅞	46
14 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	25½	25¼	25½
20 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	37¾	37¾	37¼
8 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	5⅛	5	5
9 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	25	25	25
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	25	25	25
10 Chi & NW 4s 87	37½	37½	37½
1 Chi & NW 3½s 87	35	35	35
123 CRI & P 4½s 52A	25½	24⅞	25
61 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
85 CRI & P 4s 88	39½	39	39¼
30 CRI & P 4s 88 Reg	36¼	36¼	36¼
4 CRI & P 4s 88 ct Reg	36	36	36
243 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	23⅜	22⅞	22¾
8 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	100	100	100
105 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	100	100	100
32 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	99	98½	99
4 Childs Co 5s 43	51¾	51	51
30 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	37½	37	37
37 CCC&StL 4½s 77	52	51¾	51¾
1 CCC&StL 4s 1st 30 SLL	68	68	68
3 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	74	74	74
4 ClevUn Term 5½s 72	78¼	78	78
9 Clev Un Term 5s 73	70⅜	69⅞	70⅜
8 Clev UnTerm 4½s 77C	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Col F&I 5s 70	85¼	85¼	85¼
21 Col & So 4½s 80	28⅝	28½	28½
25 Columbia G 5s 52 May	96½	96⅜	96½
12 Columbia G 5s 1961	94½	94	94¼
1 ComwlthEd cv 3½s 58	104	103¾	104
4 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	103¾	104
4 Con Rys 4s 54	35½	35½	35½
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	109	109	109
5 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	94½	94¼	94¼
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	35	35	35
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	38	38	38
2 Cuba RR 7½s 462rct	29	29	29
5 Cuba RR 6s 46 Rct	29	29	29
5 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	32¼	32¼	32¼
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97¼	97¼	97¼
222 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	60	59½	60
15 Del P&L 4½s 68	106	106	106
7 D&RG 4s 36	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
5 D&RG West 5s 55	5¼	5¼	5¼
33 D&RG West 5s 78	22	21¾	21¾
5 Det&Mack 2d 4s 95	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Det Ed 3s 70	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	101½	101½	101½
1 El Paso&SW 5s 65	73½	73½	73½
35 Erie 4½s 1015	58	57⅞	57⅞
4 Erie 4s 95	95½	95¼	95½
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
25 Fla E Cst 5s 74	26¼	26	26⅛
6 Food Mach 3s 56	102½	102½	102½
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98½	98½	98½
5 Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
12 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
20 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
15 Gt Nor 5s 73	98½	98¼	98¼
6 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
60 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	88½	88¼	88½
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	109¾	109¾	109¾
14 Gt Nor 4s 46G	101	101	101
24 Gt Nor 4s 46H	100¼	100	100
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	81¼	81¼	81¼
63 G Bal & W deb B	9½	9½	9½
8 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	73½	73¼	73½
8 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	57¾	57½	57½
20 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
20 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	41½	40½	41
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	52⅜	52½	52½
33 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	25	24⅞	24⅞
14 Ill Cen 4s 53	52⅜	51½	51⅜
55 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	51⅛	50⅞	51⅛
23 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	45½	45¼	45¼
53 Ill Cen 5s 55	60⅛	59	60⅛
11 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51 t	54	54	54
11 Ill CenWLine 4s 51 reg	65	65	65
16 IC&CSL&NO5s 63A	50	49¾	49¾
17 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45⅜	45¼	45⅜
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
69 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	11	10¾	10¾
15 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	11½	11⅜	11⅜
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	30¾	30½	30½
18 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	30¾	30¾	30¾
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	47½	47½	47½
17 Int T&T 4½s 52	68	67¾	68
11 Int T&T 5s 55	71¼	71	71
2 James FdClea 4s 59	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
10 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	74	74	74
1 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	72½	72½	72½
10 KC South 5s 50	73½	73¼	73¼
5 KC South 3s 50	64¼	64¼	64¼
3 Kresge Found 3s 50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
188 Lac Gas 5½s 53	90½	88¼	89¼
32 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	90	88¾	90
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	60	60	60
1 Leh & NY 4s 45	89	89	89
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	80	79⅞	80
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	71	71	71
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	66¾	66½	66¾
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	58½	58½	58½
13 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	39½	38¾	39¼
34 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33¾	33⅝	33¾
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	109	109	109
35 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	100¼	100	100
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Louisia & Ark 5s 59	84¼	84¼	84¼
6 Lou & N 4½s 2002	97	96	96
2 L&N Pad&M 4s 46	104½	104½	104½
19 Lou&NSo JtM 4s 52	95¾	95¾	95¾
6 Maine Cen 4s 45	89½	89½	89½
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	49½	49½	49½
5 Manati Sug 4s 57	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
2 Mich Cen 4½s 79	63¾	63¾	63¾
8 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 MidlandRRNJ 5s 40	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 MilSparta&NW 4s47	30¾	30¾	30¾
15 MSP&SSMarie 4s 46	6	6	6
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
8 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	19¼	19¼	19¼
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	19¼	19¼	19¼
20 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
93 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	46¼	46	46
25 M-KT-Tex2a1 5s 67	24½	24¼	24¼
2 M-K-T 4½s 78	40	40	40
34 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	44½	44⅛	44½
31 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	39¼	38⅞	38⅞
31 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	7¾	7½	7⅞
10 Mo Pac 5s 65A	42¼	42	42
106 Mo Pac 5s 77F	42½	42	42
87 Mo Pac 5s 78G	42¼	42	42
63 Mo Pac 5s 80H	42¼	42	42
4 Mo Pac 5s H80 ct	41½	41½	41½
61 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	13½	13	13
10 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105¾	105½	105¾
2 Mor&Essex 5s 55	38¾	38¾	38¾
15 Mor&Essev 4½s 55	34½	34¼	34¼
10 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	39¾	39¾
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106	106	106
8 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	74¼	74¼	74¼
18 N Eng RR 4s 45	73	72¾	73
2 N Eng T&T 5s 52	118½	118½	118½
2 N Orl&NS 4½s 52	88	88	88
2 NO Tex&M 5s 56C ct	53½	52½	53½
10 N Orl Term 4s 53	88	88	88
71 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55¾	55¼	55¾
68 NYC 4s 2013 A	51½	51¼	51⅜
20 NYC cn 4s 98	54½	54¼	54¼
8 NYC 3¾s 46	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
17 NYC cv 3¼s 52	72¾	72½	72¾
34 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80	80	80
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97 reg	74¾	74¾	74¾
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	57½	57½	57½
12 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	52¾	52½	52¾
19 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	80½	80¼	80¼
17 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67⅞	67¾	67⅞
13 NY Connect 3½s 65	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 NY Dock Co 4s 51	69½	69⅛	69⅛
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	69	69	69
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	63⅜	63	63
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41¾	41⅜	41¾
2 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	52½	52½	52½
7 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39⅝	39¼	39¼
10 NYNH&H 4s 56	36½	36	36
9 NYNH&H 4s 57	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 NYNH&H 3½s 47	34½	34½	34½
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34¼	34¼	34¼
6 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	8⅝	8½	8½
9 NY O&W gen 4s 55	4	4	4

Foreign Bonds

2	Antwerp 5s 58	47	47	47
79	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	80	79⅞	80
30	Argentine 4½s 48	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
9	Argentine 4½s 71	87½	87¼	87½
1	Australia 5s 55	88¼	88¼	88¼
2	Australia 5s 77	88	88	88
7	Belgium 6s 55	98	98	98
5	Brazil 8s 41	43	43	43
13	Brazil 6½ s26-57	40	39⅞	40
11	Brazil 6½s 27-57	40	39¾	40
4	Brazil C RyEl 7s 52	40	39¾	40
7	Buen A 3s 84	53½	53½	53½
2	Canada 4s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Canada 3s 67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Canada 2½s 45	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Chile 6s '60	20¾	20¾	20¾
1	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	19¾	19¾	19⅝
5	Chilean Mun 7s '60 asd	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	55½	55½	55½
3	Colomb 5s 1961	41¾	41¾	41¾
2	Costa Rica 7s '51	20	20	20
33	Cuba 4½s '77	78¾	78½	78¾
1	Mex 5s asd '45	13½	13½	13½
2	Norway 6s '44	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Pernambuco 7s 47	18	18	18
2	Peru 7s 59	14¼	14¼	14¼
11	Peru 1st 6s 60	14¼	14¼	14¼
15	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
6	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	20	19⅞	20
1	Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	25¾	25¾	25¾
10	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	22¾	22¾	22⅞
1	Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	76½	76½	76½
6	Urug aj 3¾s4s 4½s79	68⅜	68¼	68⅜
1	Urug 4½s 4½s 78	68¼	68¼	68¼

Total bond sales today $6,213,000. Previous day $9,126,300. Week ago $12,885,000. Year ago $6,712,200. Two years ago $5,377,700. Jan. 1 to date $439,677,800. Year ago $213,545,500. Two years ago $310,760,575.

New England Mutual Assets Show Gain; Insurance at Peak

The direct participation of life insurance in financing the war was pointed out by George Willard Smith, president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, in presenting the 99th annual report. Departing from the usual custom, the company's report this year was addressed primarily to policyholders in the armed forces and to their families.

Total assets increased approximately $40,000,000 during the year, to $575,376,000. Liabilities amounted to $551,921,000, of which 93 per cent were reserves and funds held for the benefit of policyholders and beneficiaries, and $9,050,000 was the 1943 dividend apportionment, maintaining the 1941 and 1942 basis. The unassigned surplus increased to $20,455,000, and, in addition, a special real estate and mortgage fund of $3,000,000 was again set up from earnings.

Insurance in force advanced by $40,000,000 to a new high total of $1,700,000,000. Although the new life insurance issued, $110,000,000, was less than last year, new annual premiums exceed by 4.4 per cent the amount received in 1941. This was due to the purchase of more high-premium forms of insurance providing for retirement income.

Holdings of Government bonds at the close of the year amounted to $122,682,000, compared with $62,446,000 five years ago. These, Mr. Smith said, "are obviously fighting dollars, quickly assembled for defense and offense."

The report indicated an investment of $139,093,000 in public utilities, $79,288,000 in railroads, and $42,435,000 in such basic industries as oil, steel, aluminum, chemicals, rubber, food products, and farm machinery.

Mr. Smith reported that mortgage loans, on commercial and residential urban properties, increased nearly $5,000,000 to $53,200,000. Real estate holdings, exclusive of the home office, on the other hand, were reduced to $22,855,000.

Help Win the War—File Income Tax Return Early

U. S. Exports In '42 Total $3,158 Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The 1942 volume of United States exports, exclusive of shipments to American armed forces abroad and lend-lease shipments, reached a value of $3,158,000,000, or slightly in excess of the average of the pre-war years of 1936-38, the Department of Commerce reported.

Commodity exports on a cash-purchase basis were higher than imports during 1942 owing to the relatively sharp decline in import trade from $3,345,000,000 in 1941 to $2,743,000,000 last year.

On the basis of physical volume, 1942 trade figures did not make so favorable a comparison with earlier years because of the wartime increase in prices, the report pointed out.

"Although maintained at a surprisingly high level in spite of mounting obstacles to international commercial intercourse," the report continued, "the composition and direction of United States export trade was changed materially during 1942. The customary heavy shipments of consumer goods dropped off sharply in many lines as production was curtailed or stopped altogether and as available inventories were used up or diverted into military uses. On the other hand, the United States exported on a cash basis in 1942 substantial quantities of such essential products as coal, steel, industrial machinery, petroleum products, chemicals, paper materials, paper, textiles and foodstuffs as well as a considerable amount of strictly military equipment.

Concentrated With British

"The concentration of the export trade upon British Empire countries and the American republics, which began with the outbreak of the war in 1939, was accentuated during 1942.

"In the first eleven months of the year British Empire countries and Egypt were the destinations for 69 per cent of cash shipments from the United States, as compared with 42 per cent previous to the war and 64 per cent in the first 11 months of 1941.

"While cash sales to the United Kingdom declined from $1,007,000,000 in the first eleven months of 1941 to $475,000,000 in 1942, shipments to Canada increased from $876,000,000 to $1,132,000,000. Exports on a cash basis to India, Australia and Egypt were as large during the first eleven months of 1942 as during the corresponding period of 1941. Cash sales to the U. S. S. R. were about one-fourth lower.

Cash Shipments to Canada

"Ninety-two per cent of exports of United States merchandise to Canada in 1942 was on a direct cash basis in contrast with a ratio of approximately 26 per cent for the other British Empire countries. About one-fifth of the cash exports to Canada represented military items purchased outright.

"Steel manufactures, industrial machinery, chemicals and petroleum products were responsible for approximately two-fifth of the shipments to Canada. Raw cotton, cotton fabrics and coal also accounted for a substantial part of the increased movement of goods to Canada in 1942.

"The other American republics and the European colonies located in the Latin-American area received approximately 25 per cent of the total cash exports of the United States during the first eleven months of 1942, as compared with 18 per cent in the three years, 1936-38, and with approximately 20 per cent in the first three years of the war. The value of commercial exports to Latin-America aggregated $714,000,000 in the first eleven months of 1942, a decrease of 20 per cent as compared with the unusually high total of $895,000,000 reported in the corresponding months of 1941."

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 39

Basis of Gain or Loss (Part 1)

In order to determine the gain or loss from the sale or exchange of property, it is necessary first to ascertain the basis of the property in the hands of the taxpayer. This basis, for income tax purposes, will depend on how the property was acquired, as by purchase, in payment for services rendered, by gift or transfer in trust, by bequest, devise, or inheritance, by exchange, by involuntary conversion, etc. It may also be affected by the time of acquisition, as well as by the amount of depreciation that has occurred, and the amount of any improvements or betterments that have been added.

In determining the basis of property for income tax purposes, two terms are employed, the "basis" and the "adjusted basis." The basis may differ in accordance with the manner in which the property was acquired, as stated above, and frequently by reason of the date of acquisition. In the case of property acquired by purchase on or after March 1, 1913, for instance, the basis is the purchase price. In the case of real estate, the basis is adjusted by the amount of any expenditure, receipt or other item chargeable to capital account during the time the property has been held. The basis, so adjusted, becomes the "adjusted basis." The difference between the adjusted basis" for real estate the amount value received in exchange) becomes the measure of gain or loss.

In arriving at the "adjusted basis" for real esate the amount of depreciation to be deducted is the amount that is allowed or allowable, whichever is greater, in each year during which the property has been held. In some years the taxpayer may have taken more or less depreciation than is allowable, and if he has taken more depreciation than is allowable, then the amount taken is the amount to be deducted in determining the basis. If he has taken less than the amount allowable, then the allowable amount is the amount that would be deducted. The depreciation so chargeable is reduced by the amount of additions and betterments charged against the depreciation reserve.

In the case of a residence owned and occupied by the taxpayer; no depreciation is allowable during such occupancy, since depreciation is considered in such case to be a personal expense of the taxpayer. The amount of additions and betterments during the taxpayer's occupancy of the property as his residence may, however, be used to increase the value, or basis, at which the property is held in determining the amount of gain or loss.

In the case of property acquired before March 1, 1913, a different rule for determining the basis applies, depending upon whether a gain or loss is involved. The basis for determining a gain is the cost or other basis adjusted to March 1, 1913, for depreciation sustained, or the fair market value as of March 1, 1913, whichever is greater. This basis is then adjusted as described above to arrive at the "adjusted basis." The basis to be used for the purpose of determining a loss is the cost, or other basis, adjusted as described above.

Labor Lack Chief Bottleneck In Growing Cloth Shortage

First of two articles on the growing tightness in the textile markets, caused by huge needs of the armed forces, shortage of labor and increased supply of money.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The OPA surprise announcement of shoe rationing may inaugurate a new phase in wartime American rationing.

Surprise is the right way to announce rationing, because it gives no tip-off to hoarders. The British started using this method with clothing rations, on a Sunday in June, 1941, and many other rationing programs or program-changes have been announced the same way. They may be expected here too, and Sunday is the best day for such announcements, since the stores are then closed in most places.

But surprise announcements have provoked a public run for clothing, and may cause other such runs as the public no longer feels it can have advance warning of rationing of particular items. The public may try to beat Washington at its own game.

The public run for clothing put Washington on the spot, but WPB's reply, trying to head it off, had two or three revealing aspects.

Is Clothes Rationing Coming?

In the first place it said that WPB has not asked OPA to undertake rationing of clothes (OPA does not ration on its own initiative but on request of other government agencies) and it said ". . . no machinery has been set up for such a program . . ." This was an important give-away and WPB may be sorry it said it (as well as sorry there is no machinery).

And in the second place WPB pointed out, accurately enough, that there is an ample supply of wool, but it left the obvious implication that this means there is no likely necessity for clothing rationing.

This is by no means a necessary conclusion. In fact, the signs are all against it. The textile market, both woollen and cotton, is extremely tight. Heavy underwear demand for cold weather is in excess of supply.

Manufacturers cannot meet the demand for sweatshirts. Men's shorts are disappearing from the market. Garments with elastic were practically cleaned out at the end of 1942. There is a depleting supply of table cloths.

Broken twill finished goods are hardly to be had. Many buyers cannot find wide drills. Prospects for fall worsteds are critical. The woollen and worsted industry has asked WPB for a larger raw wool quota for civilian goods. Percales have never been so scarce. Terry-weave towel makers can only allocate driblets to buyers. And so on.

On top of this has come an enormous sudden retail demand. Sales in some places are up 100 per cent over last year's records, bringing a rush of buyers into Worth Street and putting manufacturers into quandries as to how to allocate their limited supplies of dress goods, fabrics, coats, suits, etc.

Boom sales are reported in boys' wear. The National Retail Dry Goods Association has wired 30 of its leading members to call meetings to hit on ways to deflate the boom and perhaps to go to unofficial rationing as the grocers and butchers have had to do in recent months.

Army Needs Tremendous

Such a "sellers' market" is a phenomenal condition for the textile industry, but the reasons are fairly obvious. They are essentially the same as in the food industry and many smaller industries like paper. They are (1) stupendous government buying for the armed services and lease-lend; (2) labor and machinery shortages; and (3) the unprecedented buying power of the public today.

The Army has ceased giving figures on its purchases, but it probably takes half or more of all textile output.

In cotton, for instance, domestic production used to run around 6,000,000,000 yards. Now it is twice that, but the Army is taking probably 6,000,000,000 and the public has the money to buy much more than it ever took in peace.

In wool, the public used to take about 700,000,000 pounds. Now the government alone takes that much and the public is probably in the market for another 1,200,000,000 pounds.

Reasons for the heavy government buying are well known. A soldier needs about 20 times as much wool and 7 times as much cotton as a civilian. Perhaps his need for cotton is now even heavier. Most American troops are now in fairly warm climates rather than in the cold trenches of the last war, and the cotton people have invented many new ways in which cotton does for wool. The soldier sleeps in a cotton tent or bag, washes in a canvas tub, carries a cotton knapsack, rides in a canvas boat, and fires machine-gun bullets from a cotton belt under a cotton camouflage. The sailor similarly wears and uses cotton, and keeps his big guns under cotton tarpaulin "bloomers" against the weather.

Lease-lend shipments will also take textiles in increasing volume. Much has already gone to North Africa. Much will have to go to Russia. And when Europe is liberated, clothing will be next to food as a prime relief item.

Bottleneck in Textiles

Lastly, as with food, a growing and advancing Army needs increasing supplies of textiles not only for its immediate uses but for stocks and reserves.

The bottleneck in textile output is not the supply of wool and cotton, though there is a shortage of long-staple cotton. Nor is it machinery, though textile spindles are down from 38,000,000 in 1920 to 24,000,000 at present. It is in labor. Northern cotton textile mills' output rose fast in 1941, but near the end of 1942 began to decline. The mills have difficulty in maintaining a third (40-hour) shift for lack of men and women.

Textile wages are comparatively low compared with arms plants. Signs of "fatigue" and slowing down in textile output recently brought a request from WPB for a speed-up in yarn output, and also brought an AA-2-x preference for cotton mills to get repairs and renewals of machinery. (The textile machinery industry is virtually all-out on war work such as ordnance). Cotton mills now report the highest labor turn-over in history, amounting in some cases to over 8 per cent a month or 100 per cent a year.

This labor shortage has been suddenly enhanced by the recent work-or-fight rule of the War Manpower Commission, to the effect that dependents would no longer be cause for draft deferment for able-bodied men from 18 to 38, as a result of which resignations and quits have suddenly increased. The Associated Press reports from Lancashire the same difficulty; mills booked up full can't deliver for lack of help.

(To be continued)

ICC to Consider Erie Road Petition

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered a hearing March 1 on the petition of the Erie Railroad Company for authority to sell $14,000,000 of 3½ per cent bonds to Morgan Stanley and Company, New York investment bankers, at 96 per cent for resale to others at 97½ per cent.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which owns some Erie stock, has protested against the sale on the ground that it has been informed that Erie could have gotten and still could get a better price for the bonds from a Middle West banking group.

Loans to Business Increase $2,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $2,000,000 in banks in 101 leading cities during the week ended Feb. 10, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

New York City reported an increase of $1,000,000 and Chicago $7,000,000, but decreases elsewhere

Kharkov Used by Germans As Pivotal Base in Russia

By the Associated Press

Kharkov, whose steel mills once made it the Pittsburgh of Russia and one of the Soviet's major industrial cities, had been used by the Germans since the fall of 1941 as the pivotal base for all South Russia. It was the German's main base east of the Dnieper.

As a railway center, the city is second in importance only to Moscow. Its six trunk lines radiate in all directions and its superb communications made it, a peacetime city of 800,000, one of the greatest prizes of the war.

This ancient Capital of the Ukraine was captured by the Nazis on Oct. 24, 1941, after extremely heavy fighting in which the Russians said 120,000 of the enemy were killed or wounded.

But when the Germans marched in, they found the Russians had dismantled most of the factories and moved them with the huge stocks of raw materials to regions behind Moscow and the Ural Mountains.

375-Mile Advance

The Red Army's recapture of Kharkov marked a 375-mile advance from Stalingrad, where the Russians had stopped the Germans' 1942 offensive and slain or captured the 330,000 men of the German Sixth Army and the German Fourth Tank Army. It lies 170 miles southwest of Voronezh, another high-water mark of the German advance.

Toward the end of their winter offensive last year, the Russians advanced almost to within sight of the city. By last March, there were reports that the Germans were blowing up stores and ammunition preparatory to retreat, but the Russians at that time were not able to supply the knockout punch.

A limited offensive was launched anew by the Russians against the city in May, 1942. While this action was reported to have penetrated the city's outer defenses, its greater importance lay in the fact that it upset the German timetable and delayed Hitler's own offensive. In the weeks lost warding off the Russians at Kharkov last spring might lie the margin of safety for Stalingrad and for the Grozny oil fields where the Nazis finally were stopped.

Late last May, when the second Russian stab at Kharkov failed, the Germans with fanfare claimed a great victory and said they had captured 165,000 Russian troops.

Atrocities Charged

During the German occupation, the Russians charged the city was turned into a "nightmare of atrocities." They said more than 30,000 Russians were killed in the first year of occupation, 25,000 others were driven to the German rear, and thousands of skilled workers were shanghaied to Germany for slave labor.

When the German Army was coursing toward Moscow in the full cry of the 1941 fall offensive, a special war bulletin from Hitler's headquarters announced the capture of Kharkov.

The Germans proudly boasted the capture meant one of the most important armament and economic centers of Russia had come under the swastika.

Kharkov's peacetime aviation equipment plants and tractor manufactures were adaptable quickly to the production of powerful tanks and fighting planes.

The city was founded in 1654 as a fort at the junction of two small, nonnavigable rivers, the Lopan and Kharkov. It was an outpost against the Tartars and was a vital link in Moscow's defense pan.

Kharkov under the Soviets became the center of the Donets State Coal Trust and Southern Machinery and Metallurgical Trusts.

Its fair, showing the agricultural, peasant, and metallurgical products of the Ukraine, was known as one of Russia's greatest expositions.

Kharkov is 260 miles east of Kiev, 200 miles north of the Sea of Azov, and a little more than 400 miles south of Moscow.

North Carolina Referendum On Liquor Up to Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — The North Carolina Legislature must decide whether the people of this State, a majority of whom always have turned thumbs down on the liquor traffic when given the opportunity, will be allowed to hold a referendum on the question of returning to prohibition. R. E. Price, president and editor of the Rutherford County News, Representative in the Lower House, has introduced a bill calling for an election on Nov. 2 of this year. Advocates of a return to prohibition are confident that if the people are given a voice this State again will outlaw the manufacture and sale of hard liquors and upset the traffic now engaged in by 20-odd of North Carolina's 100 counties under a law which did not repeal the general prohibition act but was passed by a previous session of the Legislature during its closing hours.

North Carolina, by a majority of 44,000, adopted state-wide prohibition in 1908, when the number of qualified voters was few, as compared with the present time. After the adoption of the eighteenth amendment to the United States Constitution the law was re-written and made to conform to the Volstead Act. The first test of dry strength came when Alfred E. Smith was the Democratic nominee for President in 1928 and North Carolina gave Herbert Hoover its electoral vote by a 62,000 majority. Later, the voters, by an overwhelming majority, expressed their disapproval of the repeal of the eighteenth amendment, although repeal was advocated by President Roosevelt, James A. Farley, then National Democratic Chairman, wrote letters to precinct committeemen throughout the State soliciting their active support of the repeal measure.

Previous attempts to obtain a state-wide referendum in North Carolina in recent years have falied in the Legislature. Whether the present Assembly will allow the people a say-so in this matter cannot, at the moment, be foretold. However, a strong fight is in prospect. "Wets" are claiming there should be no issue brought up at this time which would tend to take the minds of the people off the war effort. "Drys," on the contrary, argue that prohibition would contribute to the successful prosecution of the war, in that it would promote sobriety in a State which has within its borders military camps in which thousands of young men are being trained for all branches of the armed services. One of these camps is the largest in the United States.

While the distilled liquor issue has been thrown into the lap of the Legislature, it must share knees with a bill, now pending, which would set up a wine control board, in addition to the State Alcoholic Board of Control, under which the whisky-selling counties carry on their business. Millions of dollars of taxes annually are collected by these counties.

Army Denies 'Doctoring' Picture Shown to Group of Congressmen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregon charged today that part of an army indoctrination film had been deleted before it was screened yesterday before a group of Congressmen, but Army officials denied it.

As the last scene of "Prelude to War," a Signal Corps picture, flickered off an improvised screen in the Senate Caucus Room, Senator Holman arose and said, "There have been texts deleted from this picture."

"I suppose the Administration has its reasons for doing it," he added.

Pressed by newsmen to specify what parts had been cut out, the Senator said when he saw it at an American Legion Convention it contained "a criticism of Congress."

The movie was screened at Senator Holman's request, Col. K. B. Lawton, Chief of the Signal Corps Pictorial Section, described the film as one of a series of orientation pictures shown to soldiers. It described, with sound effects, the rise of Hitler, Mussolini and the military clique in Japan.

One of the highlights was a photomontage of Japanese soldiers marching down Pennsylvania Avenue in the nation's capital.

Col. E. L. Munson, Jr., Technical Information Officer of the Special Service Division, who was in charge of displaying the picture, said "the picture shown to Senator Holman is unchanged from the picture previously shown to him."

Hollywood got a double feature play in the Senate. In the morning the Special War Investigating Committee headed by Senator Harry D. Truman (D) of Missouri, began public hearings on the activities of such movie makers as Darryl Zanuck, now commissioned officers in the Army.

OPA Head Orders 'No Appeasement' On Price Control

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—"Appeasement" talk was ruled out of the Office of Price Administration today—by orders from the boss.

Prentiss M. Brown, Administrator, pounced on the hopes of farm parity, price and wage stabilization opponents last night and pronounced OPA's policy in two words: "no surrender."

In a radio address, the former Michigan Senator flatly denied what he termed the prevailing impression "that appeasement generally described my attitude and policies in the administration of price control." Asking public support of OPA measures, Mr. Brown said that at present levels the Price Stabilization Program would save more than $100,000,000,000 for the Government and the people by the end of this year—or $500 per family.

He said farm prices and industrial wages have "kept in fairly reasonable alignment," and that rationing "will become more widespread as the war goes on"—but that it will guarantee everyone a "fair share at a pair price."

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

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(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

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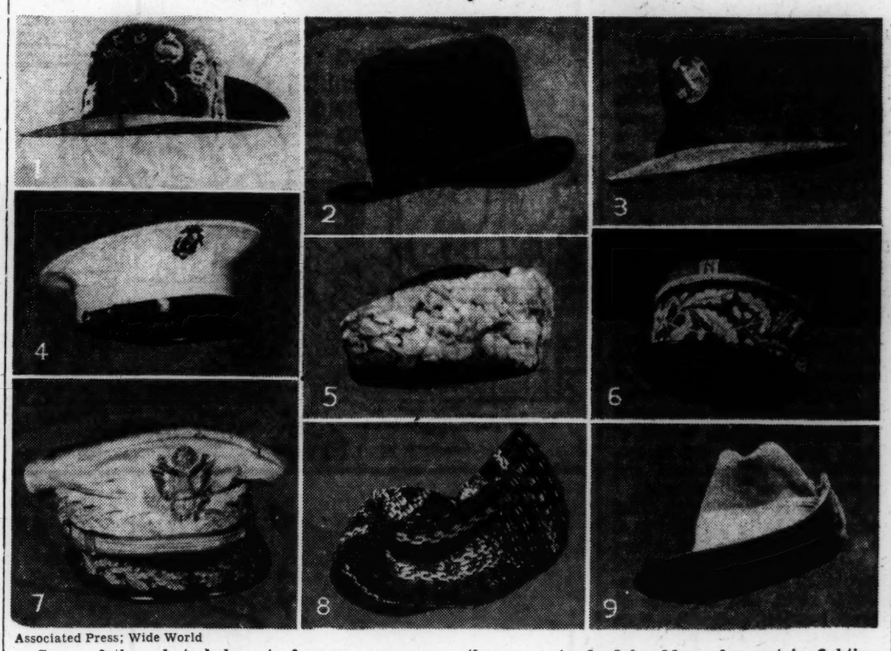
Can You Identify These Hats?



Associated Press; Wide World

Some of these hats belong to famous personages, others are standard headdress for certain fighting units and there's still another that's vital to morale on the home front. Can you name them? If you want to check your answers a correct identification list will appear on tomorrow's page.

Daily Quotation

Stand fast like a rock against which the waves batter, yet it stands unmoved, till they fall to rest at last.—MARCUS AURELIUS

A High Hurdle

Give yourself another chance, you can jump that bar,
The last time you tried it you went almost that far;
Now your legs are longer, you've grown the last year
Though the vault is higher, so is your head, my dear. . . .
Now loosen up your muscles, and jump with all your might—
The low jump was too easy, this one is worth the fight.

Don't tell me you can't do it—I just know you can,
I've watched you jumping hurdles from childhood to a man;
I used to try to help you by standing at your side,
To speak a word of courage, of faith, of hope, of pride—
But now you've learned the technique, you're in the game to win—
Remember now, chin up and jump, success comes from within.

Daisy C. Rennahan

Words of Current Interest

Business (Luke 2:49)—*Biz'-nes* (both vowels short). By Webster's second choice, the *e* of the last syllable may be pronounced as short *i*. Webster's favors two syllables; Century, the same. Funk & Wagnalls recommends three. Oxford is for two, explaining that a three-syllable pronunciation is more appropriate when the word refers to a state or condition of being busy, and a two-syllable when it refers to an errand or an occupation.

The presence of the vowel *u* in the first syllable with sound of short *i* is not convincingly accounted for. But strange things happen to the spelling of words of Anglo-Saxon origin. "Business" in the Authorized reading of Luke 2:49 represents no actual Greek word of the original text, but only an implied idea. American Standard Revised has "my Father's house"; so also An American Translation. The rendering, "business," descends from Tyndale (1534).

Dynasty—*Di'-nas-ti* (first *i* long, *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount, second *i* short); or, especially in Britain, *din'-as-ti* (first *i* short, other vowels as above).

Of Greek derivation, in use from the seventeenth century. The sound of the vowel of the first syllable remains matter of dispute, whether like long *i* or short *i*. American inclination seems to be for long *i*. Oxford prefers short *i*, but allows long *i* second place.

Espoused (Luke 1:27)—*Espouzd'* (*e* short).

From Latin into French and from there into English (fifteenth century). Starts from Latin verb *spondere*, "solemnly to promise." The word of the Greek original means "woo"; also "betroth." The "espoused" of Luke 1:27 is regarded by Oxford lexicographers as signifying "betrothed." To take a look along the line from ancient to recent, Wycliffe has "wedded"; Tyndale, "spoused"; Geneva, "affianced"; An American Translation, always favoring modern equivalents, "engaged to be married"; Torrey, willing to be conservative, "betrothed."

Pharisaism—*Far'-i-sa-iz'm* (first *a* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second *a* quick-long as in chaotic, second *i* short).

Seems to have entered the written language by pressure of Reformation theological discourse, asserting itself in the first years of the seventeenth century. But away long before, in early English, the name "Pharisee" is current. Mostly used with unfavorable connotation, referring to sectarians who put formality and observance above intent and purpose.

Veil (Luke 23:45)—*Val* (long *a*). Renders a Greek noun that means "curtain." The English word enters English by way of French, and has a place in English writing with one spelling or another from the thirteenth century. The Blackletter Authorized text, as printed in 1611, spells "vaile." At foundation stands the Latin noun *velum*, sometimes "a sail"; and again, "a curtain." An American Translation makes the passage in Luke clear in light of modern scholarship with "And the curtain before the sanctuary was torn in two."

Aids Vision

Vision through window screens made of plastic wires is better than through the ordinary screen because the plastic wires are transparent.

Brevities

Indianapolis News: Mussolini acts like a man who is getting ready to put a notice in the papers saying, "Any reasonable offer accepted."

Varieties: Did you hear about the Harvard grad in the Army? When he sends mail for nothing he writes "Gratuitously" in the righthand corner.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Metallic Powder Keeps Hollow Steel Balls From Bouncing?

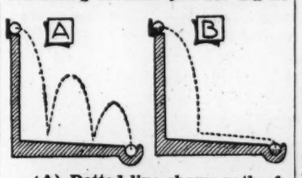
Many types of balls are valued for their bouncing ability. A table tennis ball that wouldn't bounce, for example, would prove extremely unpopular.

Electrical engineers, however, are definitely interested in taking the bounce out of metallic balls. Success in this strange endeavor would lead to improvements in the operation of electric relays.

When the electrical contacts in a relay snap together, they are inclined to bounce a bit. This bounce would cause arcing—the jumping of a damaging spark between the points—and could slow, to some extent, the relay's action.

With a view to removing the bounce, engineers have been experimenting with hollow steel balls. They found that if two such balls, identical except for the fact that the interior of one is half filled with a powdered metal, were dropped to a hard surface the results were considerably different.

Dropping the same distance to the same surface, the hollow ball was observed to bounce merrily and repeatedly down a slight incline to its receptacle, but the ball containing metallic powder did no leaping but simply struck and rolled stolidly down the test incline.



(A) Dotted line shows path of hollow steel ball.
(B) Dotted line shows path of similar ball containing metallic powder.

The explanation for this curious loss of bounce, as offered by the engineers, is that the energy which was dissipated by the empty ball in the form of bounces, was dissipated in the powder-loaded ball in the form of heat generated in the powder particles due to friction as they tumble over one another upon impact of the ball with the surface on which it falls.

By either making hollow contact points and loading them with metallic powder, or attaching powder-loaded containers to the contact arms to deaden the bounce of the points, the action of electrical relays is said to have been made more positive and less fluttery.—W. P. Keasbey.

Injures Engines

Because anti-freezing solutions containing calcium chloride and other salts will permanently injure automobile engines, the use of these solutions is forbidden in all Government-owned cars.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"He's just learning to write!"

A Verse for Today . . .

Yet I had planted thee a noble vine, wholly a right seed. Wilt thou not from this time cry unto me, My father, thou art the guide of my youth?—JER. 2:21, 3:4

NEWS ITEM— SUB-ZERO COLD SNAP HITS NEW ENGLAND.

BLAME COLD SPELLS
LET'S HOLD OUR CONFERENCE IN HERE, GENTLEMEN -- IT'LL BE WARMER
PACKING HOUSE REFRIGERATOR KEEP TEMPERATURE CONSTANTLY AT ZERO
THIS STATUE BLANKETED BY THE NON-CRUELTY TO ANIMALS LEAGUE
EITHER I SHIVVER OR THE CAR FREEZES
A PROBLEM COMES AT LEAST ONCE IN THE LIFE OF EVERY MAN

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Strategic Withdrawal*

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Boss's Homework*

By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Pelicans Take the Air*

By The Hagers

The giant bird was heading for
A bare spot on Tern Island's shore.
"A roc," cried Bill, "alongside that,
Would look no bigger than a gnat!"
It glided smoothly to the beach.
We heard a wild, excited screech,
And Pelicans flew off the reef
In full retreat, led by their chief!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Tories and Liberals

As the tide of battle rises against the Axis, there becomes evident a tendency among some Americans to watch for every slight sign of reviving Toryism among their British allies. The vote in Parliament on the catering bill—when Conservatives turned against the Government on this attempt to better the lot of workers in the catering business—has been held aloft by those who like to point out that Toryism in Britain is by no means dead.

That the same might be said of America does not always occur to the critics. One result of their comment is that the divisive tendencies in Anglo-American relations are played up just as the Axis would hope to have them, and to the detriment of postwar hopes for international order.

For this reason the speeches just delivered by Richard A. Casey, British Minister of State in the Middle East, and former Australian Ambassador to Washington, and by Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security in the British Cabinet, are particularly timely. Many Americans will recognize in these voices overtones and inflections more important than accent. What these men have to say bespeaks the hopes of free and progressive people on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Casey's reference to "peace . . . by common consent, or at least by majority consent," voices an aim held by most Americans today. His analysis of force as something that will not soon be dispensed with, but must be directed into channels "wherein it holds evil in check" coincides exactly with the great body of American thinking.

Quite as American, too, is Mr. Morrison's conception of the possibilities ahead for development of world trade along lines conducive to peace. The men who made America, who opened frontier after frontier, thought very much like this: "There lies before all nations the possibility of tremendous expansion in world trade, as in industry at home." They would have rejected, as Mr. Morrison does, the sort of cramped thinking that assumes "there is a fixed amount of world trade to be done and that if somebody else does it, we won't."

Toryism is not dead in either Britain or the United States. But the suspicions it breeds will be less dangerous to the hopes of common men for a better world after this war if the people in both countries give alert support to the great liberalizing influences at work in both their homelands. Mr. Casey and Mr. Morrison should attract at least as much attention as the vote on the catering bill.

Two Schools of Production

While departure of Mr. Eberstadt from the War Production Board is not to be greeted with cheers, any clearing of the strife that has been only poorly concealed within the WPB in recent weeks is decidedly an advance. So many factors of production philosophy, and personality, enter a situation of this sort it is difficult to sum it up without oversimplification.

In general, however, Mr. Eberstadt, an investment banker, has come to stand as the representative of the school of production which accepts the limitation of materials and logically organizes production to fit available cloth. Mr. Wilson, who now ascends to greater power in the WPB, is a successful factory-production man, who apparently believes in stepping outside orthodox channels, using substitute materials, moving machinery around, applying new ideas and energy to breaking bottlenecks.

Obviously, there is great merit in both procedures, and it would seem that the wisest plan would have been a compromise utilizing the best features of both. That was tried, but it appears that even under the calm, harmonizing chairmanship of Mr. Nelson these schools were incompatible. Moreover, somewhere in the background of the differences there was controversy over the civilian production needs of the country, with the Army and Navy pushing behind Mr. Eberstadt to squeeze non-war production ever more dry. Mr. Nelson could not go along with this policy beyond the already stringent limits.

It is to be hoped that the good inherent in Mr. Eberstadt's Materials Control Plan will remain, and that Mr. Wilson, as Mr. Nelson's chief production aide, will be able to use that foundation for his less limited concept of what American industry, abetted by Yankee ingenuity, can accomplish.

Kharkov

Kharkov is more than another big city retaken by the Russians. It was the Nazis' key position in the entire Ukraine. It was one nut the Russians couldn't crack in the winter and spring of 1942, and a danger point from which the Nazis renewed their attacks on the Soviet lines—attacks which carried Hitler's hordes all the way to Stalingrad and threatened to skin the Bear.

Few indeed were the military experts who had heart to calculate on the possibility of the Russians taking Kharkov this winter. Even when the big Russian drive got under way with unexpected vigor, tacticians kept their fingers crossed when discussing Kharkov. When that Nazi fortress fell, the Russian radio announced the event in a half-hour program of patriotic and martial music, in which the news was repeated at regular intervals.

The importance of this city to the Soviet forces is inestimable. It is Russia's second largest rail center, and with it in their hands the Russians can lay new traps for the Nazi forces. It would seem that there is no alternative for these forces but to retreat all the way to the Dnieper or face annihilation. And the Russians seem to be showing the Nazis just how to define that word.

The Ruml Plan Stands Out

The House Ways and Means Committee, having completed its public hearings on pay-as-you-go tax proposals, has now reputedly, and somewhat belatedly, found that the central theme of the Ruml Plan, namely setting the tax clock ahead a year, or "skipping a year," is the only workable scheme available.

Chairman Doughton virtually concedes this when the best he can offer is a modification of the Ruml Plan—he would skip about half of last year's taxes. His suggestion, therefore, is just half good.

The only alternative to skip a year, or skip part of a year, is some form of "catch-up-a-year," under which last year's taxes would not be canceled, but would be collected over a period of several years. Since this procedure would mean that the benefits of pay-as-you-go could not be enjoyed by the Treasury or people until the year has been somehow caught up; and, moreover, since current taxes would have to allow for this catching up, the whole "catch-up-a-year" scheme fails to gain popular support.

Mr. Paul, representing the Treasury, shoots a parting sally at the Ruml Plan, insisting it will benefit some sixty wealthy Americans to the extent of at least $854,000 apiece. This we question. It would seem as if Mr. Ruml had offered ample amendments to his plan to take care of these so-called windfall cases.

But even if he has not, are 40,000,000 Americans to be denied the advantages of pay-as-you-go, free from the debt of a full year's income taxes constantly hanging over their changing financial status? Is the Government to be denied the advantages of collecting its taxes while the money is still in the hands of earners, simply because a handful would unduly profit?

Out of the Smoke Screen

The now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't naval battle fought in the Solomons beginning January 29 is now definitely embodied in official communiqués—two of them—which show that ten days of operations against the Japanese inflicted losses on the enemy in a ratio of about three to one.

This was the "major effort" which as days went by became a "skirmish" and finally a mystery. As first reported it looked like a Japanese all-out attempt to regain Guadalcanal. It turns out to have been almost certainly an effort to cover Japanese evacuation and to interfere with American supplies.

Now that it can be told, the news is good. Not only were Japanese hopes less ambitious than they appeared to the public, but in evacuating his forces the enemy suffered heavy naval losses.

After Congresswoman Luce's "globaloney" remark, Assistant Secretary of State Adolph Berle said there was too much loose talk, and Mrs. Luce added there was too much hurly-burly of politics. We deplore this relapse into gag-rule in Congress.

Not that it matters, but we have neither seen recent pictures of Herr Hitler nor heard his melodious (?) voice on the short waves. Could he have been ah-h-h—retired?

The Bookshelf

Bayberry, Plum, and U-Boats

These are poor times for a writer, says Robert Nathan in JOURNAL FOR JOSEPHINE (New York: Knopf. $1.75); "he has to compete with one of the great moments of history. From this year's headlines, remembered some day in tranquillity, will come the stories and legends of the next thousand years."

From last summer's experience on Cape Cod, remembered not in tranquillity but in bewilderment, comes this newest book of Mr. Nathan's—a day-by-day record of the surface of life in the more-than-century-old house at Truro.

It was a strangely mingled life last summer, of birds and wild plum and garden, picnics on the beach, and conversations with the neighbors he has known and respected for a long time, and with these accustomed matters such things as dimouts, service at a plane-spotter's post, gunfire out at sea, first-aiders and the Ambulance Unit, and the tangible evidence of the U-boat threat.

Mr. Nathan's book is unsatisfying. That is not the same thing as to say that it is unsatisfactory, for it has charm of feeling and of style, vagrant gleams of humor, an affectionate picture of family life, an adorable and naughty child, and the Cape in various moods and caprices. These are enough to make good reading. It is unsatisfying because it is filled with questions for which Mr. Nathan has not found the answers; questions which all thinking persons are trying to answer, and so far cannot. We should like to be told. We almost feel taken in because he has put our questions into printed words and left out the answers, but it is the more honest a book for that very reason. That is the way matters were last summer when we were waiting . . . waiting. It is a good miniature of 1942, May to October.

Perhaps the best thing to do is to savor the pleasant things about that summer. First, that Mr. Nathan wanted to write a journal for Josephine, whose name by the way is not Josephine, but only called so to give her the small anonymity that she wants. Second, that the summer was lived in a place where rabbits played in the bean patch and a large deer might gaze out at him from the tall grass near the pear tree. Also, that there was a good, capable person like Josephine, and that when she had a birthday her husband quietly noted: "I wrote a sonnet today; the first in over a year."

Mr. Nathan modestly begs that no one will blame his little book for not being all the things it isn't. "If it captures a little of the feeling of that summer, with deer in the garden and U-boats off the shore, if it lights at all with sun our low hills, bayberry and plum, that is the most anyone need expect of it." So we have no right to ask that it answer his questions and ours. Tomorrow, perhaps, he says, the answers will be found.

W. K. R.

Washington: Pioneer

George Washington started many things. Which is only natural. Today we read often of the conferring of the Military Order of the Purple Heart upon some American soldier. As Commander in Chief of the American forces, General Washington founded this order at Newburgh, N. Y., on Aug. 7, 1782, as a reward for "singularly meritorious action." President Hoover revived it on the bicentennial of Washington's birth, when it was made retroactive to 245,000 wounded of the A. E. F. in World War One.

The original badge consisted of purple sprigged silk edged with silver braid, and was sewed on the uniform coat. The present decoration is a heart-shaped medal bearing a bust of General Washington on a field of purple enamel.

Washington made the award to just three Continental soldiers—Sergeants Daniel Bissell, William Brown, and Elijah Churchill, all of Connecticut regiments.

George Washington established the first Spy Service in America. He also created a military post at West Point on Jan. 20, 1778, a quarter century before the establishment there of the United States Military Academy.

It was Washington who also pioneered the American custom of cornerstone-laying with all the traditional frills and ceremony. As President, he laid the cornerstone of the original National Capitol building on the old council hill of the Indians, where the Powhatans once had their council house.

Our first President was one of the first Americans to attend public ceremonies honoring his own birthday. A tablet in Gadsby's Tavern at Alexandria, Va., informs that in 1798 the first celebration of Washington's birthday in which he participated was held there.

Despite a busy public life, Washington found time for entertainment. After his inaugural in New York City he was a frequent first-nighter at the old John Street Theater, one of the pioneer Manhattan playhouses. He may have been in the audience for the performance that was responsible for enactment of America's first one-way traffic law.

The regulation, dated Dec. 17, 1791, was incidental to a performance given in the John Street theater. It requested that all "ladies and gentlemen will order their coachmen to take up and sit down with their horse heads to the East River to avoid confusion."

Although he once canvassed the Virginia countryside for subscriptions to a book—"The American Savage: How He May Be Tamed by the Weapons of Civilization"—he was not the country's first book agent. He must have been a good salesman, though, for he sold 200 copies in sparsely settled Alexandria alone.

J. B. S.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

We May Make Better Laws

In dealing with the State, we ought to remember that its institutions are not aboriginal, though they existed before we were born: that they are not superior to the citizen: that every one of them was the act of a single man: every law and usage was a man's expedient to meet a particular case: that they all are imitable, all alterable; we may make as good; we may make better. —EMERSON'S Essay on "Politics."

He Deserves It

Larger Army or Bigger Arsenal?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

War Manpower Commissioner McNutt's recent announcements regarding the great need for employees in industries essential to the Nation's war effort and the recent news that defense production in many lines has been curtailed due to a shortage of steel, due in turn to a shortage of workers, would appear to be clear warnings. While this shortage plagues the war effort, additional thousands are being drafted by the Government for the armed forces, which apparently now total about 7,500,000 men, but which it is proposed to increase to around 11,000,000.

Not long ago, the President announced that the United States would be the Arsenal of Democracy. This would reasonably be understood to mean that we would furnish the major portion of the weapons to be employed by the United Nations against the common enemy.

It would appear, however, that despite Russia's large reserves of trained soldiers, which lack only weapons to make them effective, and China's equally unlimited sources of manpower, likewise in need of equipment, our present policy is aimed at making the United States furnish huge armies.

Would it not be wiser to keep our skilled workers where they can be most useful, producing for the United Nations as a whole? Would it not be better not to undertake the shipment of large bodies of men across the world and then have to provide food and equipment for them, both of which would require large numbers of ships; but instead, to use our own men and equipment to supply our allies, fighting for their own homes?

If, in addition to winning the war, the United States must bear a major portion of the burden of feeding and rehabilitating the globe once the war has been won, it seems particularly necessary that our productive workers be retained in American factories and on American farms.

Belmont, Mass. HELGE HOLST

Who Is Responsible?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Not long ago a certain news story was headed, "Drinking Blamed in Fatal Shooting," and the lead ran, "Liquor was held responsible in local police reports yesterday for the fatal shooting," etc.

How can liquor be blamed or held responsible? "John Barleycorn" may be a convenient rhetorical way of personifying liquor and the liquor business, but that elusive personage was never yet haled into court and convicted of his crimes.

The most resistant and protective piece of armor that John Barleycorn wears today is the satin cloak of respectability. Popular opinion has cast habit-forming drugs outside the social and moral pale, but is tolerant of drink. Yet John Barleycorn has an even longer list of crimes, a longer and even more pitiable trail of victims in his wake.

Liquor will never be ousted from the back alley until it has first been turned away from the front door.

As long as liquor is counted respectable, the liquor traffic will flourish. As long as the liquor traffic flourishes, John Barleycorn, wearing a high silk hat and carrying a blackjack, will roll up his crimes. Whose responsibility?

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

Brookline, Mass.

February's Two Great Men

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Washington was an aristocrat. Yet he and Lincoln, a man of the common people, are equally revered today. Which goes to show that the American people honor courage and nobility in any garb.

The greatest tribute ever paid to Washington was that of Thomas Jefferson, who knew him intimately. He described him as a man of sound judgment, and his mind as of the first order. Incapable of fear, of high integrity and inflexible justice, he was in every sense of the words, a wise, a good, and a great man. In all that he did, he was actuated by the highest motives and a keen desire to secure national independence.

Of humble origin and with small opportunity, Abraham Lincoln had largeness of vision, character, and capacity. Reading, thinking, meditating far into the night, he pictured the kind of man he wanted to be some day.

Splitter of rails, lanky lawyer, humorous story teller, melancholy dreamer, lover of justice, unadorned speaker, tender-hearted President, this gaunt, noble-minded man—man of destiny—is forever enshrined in the hearts of Americans as one of the greatest men of the ages.

His infinite patience is an immortal lesson for young men and women who aspire to take a place of worth in the world.

Washington and Lincoln were both idealists, and idealism is one of the greatest forces in the world. It makes seeming impossibilities possible, and succeeds where prudence fails. But unless the idealist is brave, his idealism can do little.

"Hitch your wagon to a star," but be sure you have a wagon!

GRENVILLE KLEISER

New York

Time for Double Duty

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very pleased to see the letter in The Christian Science Monitor, "All Honor to the WAMs," regarding wives and mothers.

However, how about the wives and mothers who are capable and desirous of working in our National Defense Program along with running their homes? In a questioning campaign I have carried on, I find there is only one reason more mothers aren't working—the working hours.

Due to lack of manpower, many plants are changing from three eight-hour shifts to two ten-hour shifts. A mother with children in school doesn't seem to mind too much if they are on their own until 5 or 5:15 in the afternoon; that still gives her time to prepare a proper meal on time, get the children to bed and maintain some semblance of normal home life. She is not asking for any favors in shorter hours, which she realizes means less pay, but just time enough to keep her other important job.

A few nights ago our local paper ran an advertisement by the local branch of the N. Y. State Employment office that a plant was willing to accept men workers who were capable and held other jobs, for part-time work in their plant. That requires an adjustment in working hours, and if those in charge of work hour schedules would recognize the potential amount of intelligent, capable power in the mothers at home, I am sure they could cope with the time schedule problem, tremendous job as that must be. Just set up a work day for mothers from 8 to 4, and there will be more mothers applying for jobs than there will be jobs.

Baldwin, N. Y. FLORENCE MAEDARELLI

The Wide Horizon

French African Dreams

By Norton Webb

Announcement that a Fighting French military and economic mission is due in Algiers after the present Giraud-Catroux talks, points to real and comprehensive efforts at tightening liaison between French North Africa and de Gaullists. It also shows both camps now may realize that any failure to do this before long will so lower France's prestige as to threaten directly her present sovereignty over one-third of Africa.

Contrasted to Britain's imperial policy resting on self-government, France has always stressed assimilation of the native leading to his eventual full citizenship in a Greater France, composed of the combined metropolitan and overseas domains with a highly centralized seat of power in Paris, especially in the Ministry of Colonies. The French Right minority, incidentally, making up most of the restricted group today called Vichyites, have always largely dominated French imperial policies.

Revised and new plans for the extension of French hegemony and civilization in Africa were drawn up at the French Imperial Conference of May, 1935, in Paris, which was largely secret. African plans formed part of a new master blueprint of a Greater France, characterized by the then French Minister of Colonies, Rollin, as an outstanding event in French history and the country's only path to salvation.

* * *

The new France, it was agreed, must be achieved by consolidating metropolitan and overseas France into a single bloc closely unified by identical economic, political, social, intellectual ties—all that is implied by French civilization. For France, said an authoritative report of the conference, today as yesterday, had a world mission to protect "unfortunate peoples."

So measures to increase French moral and social influences went into effect among natives to raise their level of life to being citizens of Greater France. French African expansion was intrusted to a Mediterranean and North Africa Committee, these areas always being considered as springboards for development of the French dream of a Eurafrica, linking Europe and Africa as one continent through French initiative and sovereignty.

French plans for African empire building, of course, recognized the solid British control of South and Southeast Africa. But they figured Britain's hold on Egypt as merely nominal; while her West African domains depended strategically and partly economically on France's African network, a theory the present war seems to have borne out.

Empire-minded Frenchmen see their united African territories as a natural extension of the other side of the Mediterranean. Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia being the most developed and nearest Europe, are in the best position to favor the French African schemes. These three countries have a tight hold on the Sahara Desert.

* * *

French West and Equatorial Africa hold great hopes with their diverse climates and immense immediate prospects for agricultural production, cattle raising, and mining. So altogether and with the Trans-Sahara railroad running southward from Oran (actually begun under Vichy) vast unexplored regions of economic riches will be opened up so that France in her position control will be like England in her watch on Suez and the United States on Panama.

One can understand the feelings of Marshal Pétain and so many other Frenchmen clustered around the Vichy régime who helped underwrite the idea of the new France at home and abroad, as they followed the fortunes of Rommel and Britain's North African armies in their tremendous struggles along south Mediterranean shores. And when General Montgomery administered his telling *coup de tonnerre* to Rommel, and American and British landings were effected in French North Africa, all Frenchmen espousing Greater France plans, with their ambitious African program, must have wondered whether their Eurafrican dreams were not destined to be thrown into the war's melting pot. The shock at least seems in part responsible for North Africa's violent ferment.

Whatever destiny is in store for France's role in Africa, Frenchmen will do well to recall Robespierre's famous words that became an axiom. "May colonies perish rather than a principle," he said, when the issue of emancipating Negroes in French colonies came up. Meaning, if freeing man from slavery involved loss of French overseas territory, it were best the principle of liberty prevail than mere retention of territory.

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